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ABSTRACT

This annual statistical report profiles General Educational Development (GED) Test takers in 1995. At the beginning of the report are the following: an introduction to the GED testing service, the Center for Adult Learning and Educational Credentials, and the American Council on Education; a description of how the data were gathered; suggestions for using the report; and 1995 statistical report highlights. The data presented in Tables 1-13 provide summary information about those who take the GED Tests and the jurisdictions that administer them. Most tables summarize information for the United States and Territories, Canada, GED Testing Service, and Program Total. Information can be compared across categories, jurisdictions, and years. Each table is arranged to provide data within the following umbrella topics: percent changes from 1994-95 (Table 1); number tested, number completing tests, and number meeting score requirements (Table 2); people tested and credentials issued by age groups (Tables 3-4); special test editions and testing accommodations (Tables 5-6); formal education and future plans (Tables 7-8); trends in participation and in credentialing (Tables 9 and 11); participation and credentialing rates (Table 10); and minimum score requirements and testing policies (Tables 12-13). The names, addresses, and phone numbers of the GED Administrators and participating jurisdictions are provided. A list of the GED administrators for each state and a list of selected publications are appended. Contains 13 figures. (YLB)

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Who took the GED?

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GED 1995 Statistical Report

GED Testing Service

The Center for Adult Learning and Educational Credentials

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

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Who took the GED?

GED 1995 Statistical Report

Edited by Janet Baldwin

GED Testing Service

The Center for Adult Learning and Educational Credentials

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

Foreword

THE TESTS OF GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (GED) ARE IMPORTANT TO many people for different reasons. For educators, the GED Tests provide a valid method for certifying the attainment of high school level skills among adults without high school diplomas. For employers, the tests provide objective measures of educational skills that are valued in the workplace, and motivate employees without diplomas to pursue further education and training. For GED test takers, the tests represent something more intangible: passing the GED Tests transforms their aspirations into demonstrated accomplishment, validates their educational abilities, and signals their motivations to improve their chances in life.

For most test takers, the GED is not an educational end point, but the beginning of further education and training. Data presented in *Who Took the GED? The GED 1995 Statistical Report* indicate a rising trend over several decades in the percentage of test takers who plan to pursue further education (Figure 8). Such a trend is not surprising in light of the growing need for continuous upgrading of skills created by the changing nature of work, emerging technologies, and global competition.

GED candidates report a variety of reasons for not completing high school. In 1989, reasons given as most *important were disengagement from school (24 percent), marriage or pregnancy (20 percent), home and family problems (18 percent), and employment-related reasons (15 percent). These findings, and those presented in photograph captions elsewhere in this report, are based on published findings from national studies of GED candidates (see p. 40 for further information).*

As you read this report, keep in mind that behind the numbers reported in each table are hundreds of thousands of personal stories about adults at key transition points in their lives. The 1995 report includes photographs of people typical of those who take the GED Tests. Though most of these photographs are not of actual GED test takers, they remind us that the people who take and pass the GED Tests come from all walks of life and are of different ages, races, and ethnic groups.

Producing *Who Took the GED? The GED 1995 Statistical Report* was a collaborative effort among GED Administrators, Chief Examiners, advisors to the GED program, and staff. Special thanks are due to the GED Administrators, whose names appear beginning on page 34. Without their advice, cooperation, and assistance, this report would not be possible. In addition, many staff members made notable contributions in the collection of information, processing and analysis of data, and review of tables and graphs. We are especially indebted to Debra Louallen-Cole, who coordinated the production of this report and directed data collection and quality control activities; to Sen Qi, who designed, tested, and implemented data analysis procedures for producing the tables and graphs; and to Zenitta Jones, who was responsible for data entry and data verification activities. Finally, we wish to thank the hundreds of thousands of GED candidates who took the GED Tests in 1995. We dedicate this report and our own staff efforts to this important segment of the adult learner population.

Janet Baldwin

Director of Research and Test Validation

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Introduction

The GED Testing Service
Jean H. Lowe, Director

THE TESTS OF GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (GED) PROVIDE ADULTS who did not complete high school with an opportunity to earn a high school credential. By taking and passing a series of five tests in writing skills, social studies, science, interpreting literature and the arts, and mathematics, adults demonstrate they have acquired a level of learning that is comparable to that of high school graduates.

The GED Tests were first developed in 1942 to provide returning World War II veterans who had not earned a high school diploma before entering military service with an opportunity to earn a high school credential. The purpose of the GED Tests, essentially unchanged for more than 50 years, is to measure the outcomes and concepts of a four-year program of high school education in the core content areas of United States and Canadian high school curricula. Recognized nationwide in the United States and in Canada by employers and institutions of higher learning, the GED program has increased education and employment opportunities for millions of adults since 1942. More than 10 million people have earned high school equivalency credentials since 1971, when the program began reporting this information. In 1995, more than 720,000 adults completed the GED Test battery and more than 520,000 adults obtained high school credentials based on the tests. About one in seven high school diplomas issued in the United States each year is based on the GED Tests.

The GED Tests are organized into five subject areas that correspond to the general framework of high school curricula: writing skills, social studies, science, interpreting literature and the arts, and mathematics. The current version of the tests, introduced in 1988, requires a written essay and demands higher levels of problem solving and critical thinking skills than previous versions. To pass the GED Tests, candidates must achieve scores that surpass the achievement of about 30 percent of recent graduating high school seniors.

A program of the American Council on Education's Center for Adult Learning and Educational Credentials, the GED Testing Service develops the GED Tests and collects, produces, and disseminates research information on those who take, as well as those who pass, the GED Tests. In addition, the GED Testing Service scores the tests for the military, federal prisons, and other special programs; and contracts with more than 3,200 Official GED Testing Centers in the United States, Canada, and overseas to provide test materials and to monitor services to examinees. The GED testing program is jointly administered by the GED Testing Service of the American Council on Education and each participating state, provincial, or territorial department or ministry of education.

The real story of the GED Testing Service, however, is in the people it serves—the individuals who take the tests to fulfill their goals and aspirations. For these individuals, the GED Tests truly represent a second chance. As you read this report you will find that those who take the GED Tests are a richly diverse group. Some have recently dropped out of school. Others have been out of school for several years. Most take the tests to qualify for further education, and others hope that passing the GED Tests will encourage their children or their grandchildren to stay in school.

Many who take the GED Tests are preparing to enter a community college or four-year university. In fact, about one in twenty first-year college students each year is a GED graduate. GED graduates often continue throughout their careers to exhibit the qualities of determination and perseverance that helped them earn the GED. They have become successful office workers, mechanics, college professors, military leaders, businesspeople, writers, and artists. A number of GED graduates return to the field of education to help others who also choose to improve their circumstances.

The Center for Adult Learning and Educational Credentials
Henry A. Spille, Director

FOUNDED IN 1942, THE CENTER FOR ADULT LEARNING AND EDUCATIONAL Credentials pioneered the evaluation of education and training attained outside the classroom. For more than 50 years, the Center has championed the concept of lifelong learning through its three main programming activities: high school credentialing, college credit recommendations, and educational recordkeeping.

High School Credentialing

Many adults who dropped out of high school have later acquired a comparable level of learning while on the job or at home. In an effort to help these adults earn a high school credential, the Center offers two programs. The Tests of General Educational Development (GED) are a battery of examinations that measure the general academic skills and knowledge usually acquired in a four-year high school program of study. The Center's External Diploma Program allows candidates to demonstrate their high school level knowledge in a series of assessment tasks completed at home or in private office visits. Once they master these competencies, they're awarded a high school diploma through their local school board.

A 1993 report found that GED graduates in community colleges, on average, perform on a par with traditional high school graduates in number of credits earned and grade point average.

College Credit Recommendations

In step with its commitment to lifelong learning, the Center administers three programs that recommend academic credit for job-related education. The ACE/PONSI Program recommends college credit for workplace training offered by business and industry, labor unions, associations, and government agencies. Its counterpart for the armed services, the Military Evaluations Program, helps thousands of servicemembers and veterans earn credit for the college-level learning they've acquired while on active duty. Likewise, the Credit by Examination Program recommends college credit for testing and certification programs offered by national organizations.

Educational Recordkeeping

To keep track of these college credit recommendations and other training, the Center offers three computerized recordkeeping services. The Registry of Credit Recommendations offers adults a computerized record of their credit recommendations, including those made by the ACE/PONSI and Credit by Examination programs. The National Registry of Training Programs provides a transcript service for adults who are pursuing continuing education units (CEUs) for professional development, career advancement, or state licensing requirements. Lastly, the Army/ACE Registry Transcript System provides enlisted soldiers and National Guard members with an individualized record of their military educational experiences. Taken together, these transcripting systems help college and other officials recognize workplace learning along with the responsibilities and skills registry participants gained while on the job.

The American Council on Education
Robert H. Atwell, President

THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION (ACE), FOUNDED in 1918, is the nation's umbrella higher education association. ACE is dedicated to the belief that equal educational opportunity and a strong higher education system are essential cornerstones of a democratic society. Its approximately 1,800 members include accredited, degree-granting colleges and universities from all sectors of higher education and other education and education-related organizations. ACE is a forum for the discussion of major issues relating to higher education and its potential to contribute to the quality of American life. ACE maintains both a domestic and an international agenda and seeks to advance the interests and goals of higher and adult education in a changing environment by providing leadership and advocacy on important issues, representing the views of the higher and adult education community to policy makers, and offering services to its members.

The GED Staff

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Gathering the Data

THE COLLECTION OF DATA FOR THE GED ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT IS A joint responsibility of GED Administrators, GED Chief Examiners, and the GED Testing Service (GEDTS). This data collection is international in scope, requiring the cooperation of educators and testing professionals throughout North America and abroad. Currently, more than 3,200 GED Testing Centers are in operation in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, nine U.S. Territories, 10 participating Canadian provinces and territories, as well as on military bases in the U.S. and overseas, in correctional institutions, and in VA hospitals.

In the fall of 1995, the GEDTS research staff began to plan for the production of *Who Took the GED? The GED 1995 Statistical Report*. During the fall, data collection forms were sent to GED Administrators and GEDTS updated its computer programs to generate the statistical tables. In February 1996, GED Administrators sent their jurisdictional reports to GEDTS. GEDTS staff checked the data for accuracy and entered this information into our national database. In March, preliminary tables were prepared and sent to GED Administrators. GED Administrators reviewed their own jurisdiction's data for accuracy and returned Statistical Report Proof Forms to GEDTS with their final revisions. During March, GEDTS updated all statistical databases to reflect these revisions. In April and May, we generated and edited all statistical tables, prepared graphs, wrote text, and printed the final report.

CND Photo by Eve Metz

According to a national longitudinal study published in 1993, more than two in five GED graduates (43 percent) attended two- or four-year colleges after receiving their credential.

The GED Annual Statistical Report presents tabulations of the numbers and percents of all persons who took and passed the GED Tests in a calendar year within each jurisdiction. Procedures for collecting these data can differ greatly from one jurisdiction to another. For example, in a calendar year, Texas, California, and Michigan each collects summary reports on thousands of examinees from hundreds of testing centers. In contrast, American Samoa, Guam, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island each collects data on hundreds of examinees from only one center. Furthermore, some jurisdictions rely on computerized scoring and recordkeeping, while others perform these tasks by hand.

Eve Metz

In reviewing the tables in *Who Took the GED? The GED 1995 Statistical Report*, it is useful to bear in mind that local conditions—such as extreme weather—as well as a jurisdiction's administrative policies, procedures, and education funding levels can influence the numbers of persons in a given year who take the GED Tests, complete the test battery, meet score requirements, and receive credentials. As we work to improve the quality, clarity, and usefulness of the data we collect, we encourage readers to write to us to suggest ways we can improve this report.

Robin Miller

How to Use This Report

WE ARE ALL USERS OF DATA AND CONSUMERS OF INFORMATION. TO MAKE informed educational and policy decisions in this time of rapid social and economic change, we require accurate and up-to-date information about our programs. The GED Testing Service has produced annual statistical reports profiling GED test takers for every calendar year since 1958. In response to growing demands for more information about our program, we revised the GED Annual Statistical Report in 1993 to make it easier to read. The positive reactions of our readers to these revisions encourage us to continue improving the usefulness and readability of this report.

Since 1994, the Annual Statistical Report has included the indicator, number of persons completing the entire battery of five GED Tests. It is useful to note that about 13 percent of those who take the tests each year do not complete the entire battery. Thus, they may be counted again in subsequent years. GED test-takers must take all five tests in order to meet their jurisdiction's score requirements for a high school equivalency credential. The number of persons completing all five tests in the battery provides the basis for calculating the pass rate for the program.

Chris Cooper, University of Alabama

This report was developed with several audiences in mind. For those who rely on the content of the statistical tables for program status and trend information, the tables and graphs are designed to provide comparisons across categories, jurisdictions, and years. For those interested in using this report to learn about the purpose of the GED program and the diversity of those who take the GED Tests, photographs, expanded text, and informative captions are included.

Readers who are new to the GED Annual Statistical Report may appreciate a bit of guidance. The data presented in Tables 1-13 provide summary information about those who take the GED Tests and the jurisdictions that administer those tests. Most tables summarize information for the U.S and Territories, Canada, GED Testing Service, and Program Total. Readers can compare information across categories, jurisdictions, and even years. Each table is arranged to provide data within the following umbrella topics: percent changes from 1994-1995 (Table 1); number tested, number completing tests, and number meeting score requirements (Table 2); people tested and credentials issued by age groups (Tables 3-4); special test editions and testing accommodations (Tables 5-6); formal education and future plans (Tables 7-8); trends in participation and in credentialing (Tables 9 and 11); participation and credentialing rates (Table 10); and minimum score requirements and testing policies (Tables 12-13).

The names, addresses, and phone numbers of the GED Administrators and participating jurisdictions are included on pages 34-39. A list of selected publications and a GED publications order form follows on pages 40 and 41.

As a final note, in this report the term GED test taker refers to people who have taken at least one of the GED Tests. The term GED completer refers to people who have taken all five tests in the GED battery. The term GED graduate refers to people who have earned high school credentials based on passing all five tests in the GED battery.

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1995 Statistical Report Highlights

Trends in GED test-taking

In 1995, 723,899 persons worldwide completed the GED battery, a nearly two percent rise over the previous year. (Table 1) The number completing the battery in 1995 represents the highest level since 1982. (Table 11) Other notable findings include:

Eve Arnold

Findings from a 1995 report showed that passing the GED, on average, signifies the attainment of a level of literacy widely viewed as necessary for social and economic advancement.

- More than one half million adults (523,463) earned credentials based on passing the GED Tests. This number is the largest in the fifty-year history of the program, bringing to more than 12 million the estimated number of people who have received GED credentials since 1949. (Table 11)

- In the U.S. and territories, the number of persons completing the GED battery increased by two percent. Seven states reported increases of at least 10 percent: Alaska (38 percent), Idaho (16 percent), Vermont (15 percent), Maine and Oregon (14 percent), New Mexico (13 percent), and Ohio (10 percent). Puerto Rico and Guam reported increases of 22 percent. This was the second consecutive double-digit increase in battery completers for Alaska. (Table 1).

- Eight U.S. jurisdictions reported decreases of at least ten percent in the number completing the battery. These were: Delaware (22 percent), District of Columbia (17 percent), Michigan (14 percent), New Jersey (13 percent), Wyoming (12 percent), and Rhode Island (11 percent). This was the second consecutive double-digit decline for Michigan and Rhode Island. (Table 1)

- In Canada, the number completing the battery declined by nine percent to 15,709. Although the Yukon reported an increase of 12 percent, declines of 10 percent or more were reported in Northwest Territories (54 percent), Newfoundland (28 percent), Manitoba (16 percent), and Nova Scotia (10 percent). (Table 1)

- In 1995, more than seven in ten (72 percent) of those completing the GED battery met the minimum score requirements established by the participating jurisdictions. (Tables 2 and 11)

Special editions and special testing accommodations

The number of persons with disabilities served by the GED testing program increased, continuing the upward trend observed since 1989, when the program began reporting these data.

Larry Miller

- The total number of persons who took a special edition of the GED Tests—audiocassette, Braille, or large print—increased by 19 percent in 1995. (Table 5)

- The number of special accommodations to special testing conditions for persons with documented disabilities increased by 17 percent over the number reported in 1994. (Table 6)

Age, formal schooling, and academic goals

The average age of test takers and the number planning further study remained relatively unchanged from the previous year.

- In 1995, the average age of test takers was 25. Nearly two in three (64 percent) were age 20 or older. (Table 3)

- More than one half million test takers (517,987) reported they planned to pursue education beyond high school. This number represents about 64 percent of all test takers in 1995. (Tables 8 and 11)

TABLE 1

GED Participation and Credentials Issued: Percent Change[1] From 1994 to 1995

Jurisdiction	Completed Battery 1994	Completed Battery 1995	Percent Change 1994–95	Met Score Requirements 1994	Met Score Requirements 1995	Percent Change 1994–95	Credentials Issued 1994	Credentials Issued 1995	Percent Change 1994–95
Alabama	13,816	13,331	-3.5	8,477	8,070	-4.8	8,477	8,070	-4.8
Alaska	1,985	2,744	38.2	1,676	1,781	6.3	1,679	1,714	2.1
Arizona	13,435	14,554	8.3	10,163	11,212	10.3	10,619	11,608	9.3
Arkansas	8,311	9,112	9.6	6,794	7,540	11.0	6,794	7,570	11.4
California[2]	49,804	48,339	-2.9	40,552	38,669	-4.6	41,187	39,268	-4.7
Colorado	7,128	7,364	3.3	6,987	7,226	3.4	6,987	7,482	7.1
Connecticut	7,077	7,212	1.9	4,541	4,993	10.0	4,693	5,152	9.8
Delaware	1,424	1,113	-21.8	1,041	784	-24.7	1,042	784	-24.8
District of Columbia	1,899	1,578	-16.9	1,013	793	-21.7	1,025	794	-22.5
Florida	46,353	48,327	4.3	34,463	35,449	2.9	36,122	37,057	2.6
Georgia	27,511	27,359	-0.6	20,552	19,607	-4.6	21,200	21,166	-0.2
Hawaii	2,105	1,972	-6.3	1,389	1,391	0.1	1,389	1,313	-5.5
Idaho	2,764	3,207	16.0	2,579	2,969	15.1	787	824	4.7
Illinois	28,635	26,070	-9.0	17,798	16,842	-5.4	17,798	16,842	-5.4
Indiana	14,742	15,256	3.5	11,439	12,044	5.3	11,439	12,044	5.3
Iowa	5,490	5,422	-1.2	4,931	4,834	-2.0	5,525	5,372	-2.8
Kansas	7,241	7,016	-3.1	6,033	5,859	-2.9	6,193	5,899	-4.7
Kentucky	16,113	16,825	4.4	10,057	10,629	5.7	10,545	10,959	3.9
Louisiana	10,242	10,202	-0.4	8,292	8,371	1.0	8,292	8,371	1.0
Maine	2,488	2,846	14.4	2,169	2,472	14.0	2,536	2,472	-2.5
Maryland	10,620	11,297	6.4	5,804	5,891	1.5	5,843	5,948	1.8
Massachusetts	13,761	12,510	-9.1	10,236	8,722	-14.8	9,642	10,317	7.0
Michigan	20,388	17,612	-13.6	12,931	10,897	-15.7	13,612	13,277	-2.5
Minnesota	7,699	7,794	1.2	6,084	6,198	1.9	6,270	6,329	0.9
Mississippi	10,724	11,566	7.9	6,594	7,121	8.0	6,594	7,121	8.0
Missouri	11,085	11,690	5.5	8,098	8,611	6.3	8,098	8,611	6.3
Montana	2,475	2,516	1.7	2,007	1,936	-3.5	2,042	1,963	-3.9
Nebraska	2,608	2,756	5.7	2,471	2,546	3.0	2,188	2,253	3.0
Nevada	4,595	4,495	-2.2	3,704	3,520	-5.0	3,704	3,596	-2.9
New Hampshire	2,427	2,260	-6.9	1,963	1,912	-2.6	1,997	1,912	-4.3
New Jersey	17,585	15,262[3]	-13.2	9,438	9,204	-2.5	9,438	9,204	-2.5
New Mexico	6,590	7,431	12.8	4,983	5,156	3.5	5,050	5,082	0.6
New York	61,458	65,932	7.3	36,434	38,949	6.9	36,789	39,266	6.7
North Carolina	15,552	16,764	7.8	13,186	14,090	6.9	13,186	14,090	6.9
North Dakota	890	869	-2.4	774	788	1.8	856	860	0.5
Ohio	20,756	22,826	10.0	16,202	18,039	11.3	16,315	18,039	10.6
Oklahoma	9,306	9,400	1.0	6,882	6,886	0.1	6,882	6,965	1.2
Oregon	7,829	8,910	13.8	7,035	7,966	13.2	7,035	7,966	13.2
Pennsylvania	24,289	25,369	4.4	17,941	18,448	2.8	17,941[4]	18,448	2.8
Rhode Island	3,407	3,037	-10.9	2,414	2,368	-1.9	1,827	2,507	37.2
South Carolina	7,535	7,986	6.0	5,062	5,421	7.1	5,062	5,421	7.1
South Dakota	1,322	1,351	2.2	1,072	1,118	4.3	1,072	1,149	7.2
Tennessee	18,458	18,812	1.9	11,534	12,296	6.6	11,767	12,430	5.6
Texas	70,840	73,821	4.2	62,749	56,112	-10.6	59,888	57,794	-3.5
Utah	4,547	4,656	2.4	3,695	3,768	2.0	869	3,065	252.7
Vermont	1,333	1,537	15.3	1,186	1,140	-3.9	1,186	1,048	-11.6
Virginia	16,359	15,183	-7.2	9,975	9,691	-2.8	10,167	9,822	-3.4
Washington	12,139	12,332	1.6	9,897	10,200	3.1	11,091	10,849	-2.2
West Virginia	5,932	6,471	9.1	4,124	4,463	8.2	4,124	4,463	8.2
Wisconsin	7,789	8,131	4.4	6,090	6,530	7.2	5,944	8,184	37.7
Wyoming	1,381	1,213	-12.2	1,102	1,073	-2.6	1,220	1,073	-12.0

1. Percent change is calculated by subtracting the number reported for 1994 from the number reported for 1995, then dividing the difference by the number reported for 1994.
2. In this table and throughout this report, California's numbers for 1994 have been revised.
3. This number is underreported. It reflects testing for 19 of New Jersey's 27 centers.
4. This number is revised from the 1994 report.
5. The 1995 statistics for Canada do not include 192 individuals who wrote the tests as part of a research project in the Province of Ontario. Of these individuals, 152 persons earned a high school completion credential issued by Ontario's Ministry of Education and Training.

TABLE 1

GED Participation and Credentials Issued: Percent Change[1] From 1994 to 1995

Jurisdiction	Completed Battery 1994	Completed Battery 1995	Percent Change 1994–95	Met Score Requirements 1994	Met Score Requirements 1995	Percent Change 1994–95	Credentials Issued 1994	Credentials Issued 1995	Percent Change 1994–95
American Samoa	30	31	3.3	17	23	35.3	17	23	35.3
Panama Canal Area	1	1	0.0	1	1	0.0	1	1	0.0
Guam	202	248	22.8	161	182	13.0	161	175	8.7
Micronesia	400	250	-37.5	205	131	-36.1	205	124	-39.5
Puerto Rico	12,580	15,304	21.7	6,299	9,046	43.6	6,299	9,046	43.6
Virgin Islands	293	191	-34.8	153	114	-25.5	161	119	-26.1
US+Territories	**683,748[4]**	**697,663**	**2.0**	**499,449**	**502,092**	**0.5**	**498,872[4]**	**513,301**	**2.9**
Alberta	2,604	2,621	0.7	1,912	1,863	-2.6	1,912	1,863	-2.6
British Columbia	4,436	4,058	-8.5	3,213	2,855	-11.1	3,213	2,855	-11.1
Manitoba	1,416	1,197	-15.5	837	681	-18.6	837	681	-18.6
New Brunswick	1,676	1,539	-8.2	1,016	983	-3.2	1,016	983	-3.2
Newfoundland	698	502	-28.1	470	319	-32.1	470	319	-32.1
Northwest Territories	132	61	-53.8	97	42	-56.7	97	42	-56.7
Nova Scotia	3,558	3,188	-10.4	2,156	1,781	-17.4	2,483	1,781	-28.3
Prince Edward Island	187	188	0.5	123	133	8.1	123	133	8.1
Saskatchewan	2,301	2,166	-5.9	1,512	1,453	-3.9	1,512	1,453	-3.9
Yukon Territory	72	81	12.5	52	52	0.0	52	52	0.0
Canadian Military	148	108	-27.0	144	104	-27.8			
Canada[3]	**17,228**	**15,709**	**-8.8**	**11,532**	**10,266**	**-11.0**	**11,715**	**10,162**	**-13.3**
Federal Corr. Inst.	7,005	6,151	-12.2	5,782	5,194	-10.2			
Michigan Prisons	1,509	1,606	6.4	1,258	1,333	6.0			
For. Nat'ls. Overseas	819	1,228	49.9	516	700	35.7			
U.S. Civil's. Overseas	490	405	-17.3	408	350	-14.2			
U.S. Military Overseas	194	199	2.6	186	195	4.8			
VA Hospitals	170	116	-31.8	125	89	-28.8			
CONUS Military	1,258	822	-34.7	1,048	718	-31.5			
GEDTS	**11,445**	**10,527**	**-8.0**	**9,323**	**8,579**	**-8.0**			
Program Total	**712,421[5]**	**723,899**	**1.6**	**520,304**	**520,937**	**0.1**	**510,587[5]**	**523,463**	**2.5**

★ In 1995, 723,899 adults worldwide completed the GED battery, nearly two percent more than in the previous year.

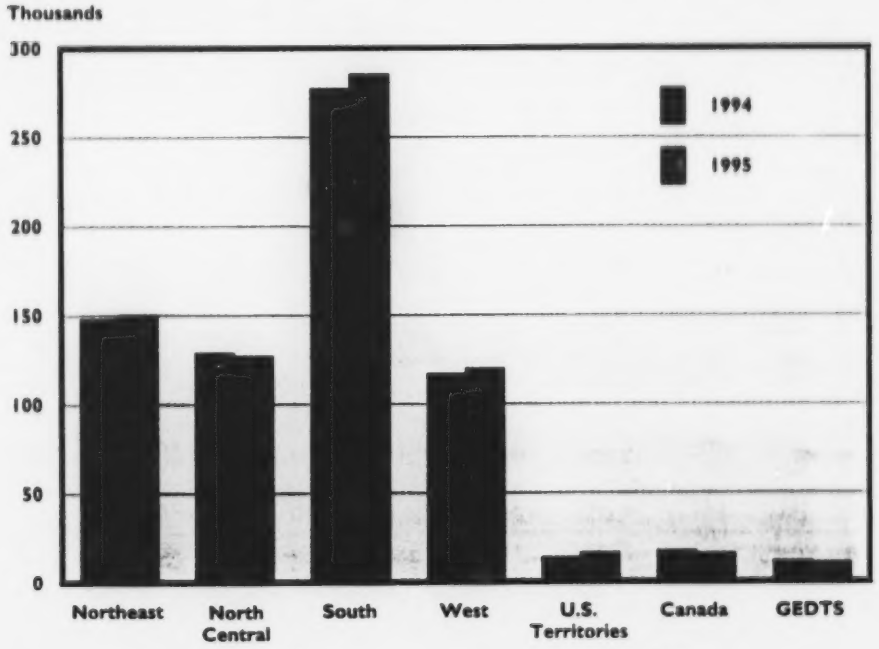

FIGURE 1

Number of People Who Completed the GED Test Batteries in 1994 and 1995, by Region

Source: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

TABLE 2
Testing Volumes

Jurisdiction	Total Number Tested	Took Part of Battery	Completed Battery in 1995	Completed Battery Retested in 1995	Total Number Completed[1]	Met Score Requirements Number	Met Score Requirements Percent[2]
Alabama	13,402	71	10,552	2,779	13,331	8,070	60.5
Alaska	3,799	1,055	2,625	119	2,744	1,781	64.9
Arizona	16,150	1,596	13,701	853	14,554	11,212	77.0
Arkansas	9,112	0	8,148	964	9,112	7,540	82.7
California	62,886	14,547	44,229	4,110	48,339	38,669	80.0
Colorado	11,386	4,022	3,782	3,582	7,364	7,226	98.1
Connecticut	7,748	536	5,919	1,293	7,212	4,993	69.2
Delaware	1,140	27	936	177	1,113	784	70.4
District of Columbia	1,602	24	1,277	301	1,578	793	50.3
Florida	49,802[3]	1,475	48,229	98	48,327	35,449	73.4
Georgia	32,522[3]	5,163	22,581	4,778	27,359	19,607	71.7
Hawaii	2,156	184	1,636	336	1,972	1,391	70.5
Idaho	5,098	1,891	3,036	171	3,207	2,969	92.6
Illinois	31,160	5,090	20,153	5,917	26,070	16,842	64.6
Indiana	15,447	191	13,691	1,565	15,256	12,044	78.9
Iowa	8,044	2,622	4,738	684	5,422	4,834	89.2
Kansas	9,335	2,319	6,368	648	7,016	5,859	83.5
Kentucky	18,669	1,844	13,292	3,533	16,825	10,629	63.2
Louisiana	10,357	155	9,076	1,126	10,202	8,371	82.1
Maine	2,992	146	2,326	520	2,846	2,472	86.9
Maryland	11,714	417	7,784	3,513	11,297	5,891	52.1
Massachusetts	14,618	2,108	10,000	2,510	12,510	8,722	69.7
Michigan	23,825	6,213	14,063	3,549	17,612	10,897	61.9
Minnesota	10,795	3,001	7,062	732	7,794	6,198	79.5
Mississippi	12,054	488	7,162	4,404	11,566	7,121	61.6
Missouri	11,934	244	10,666	1,024	11,690	8,611	73.7
Montana	2,976	460	2,242	274	2,516	1,936	76.9
Nebraska	4,084	1,328	2,637	119	2,756	2,546	92.4
Nevada	4,644	149	4,040	455	4,495	3,520	78.3
New Hampshire	2,531	271	2,009	251	2,260	1,912	84.6
New Jersey	16,237	975	9,684	5,578	15,262	9,204	60.3
New Mexico	9,851	2,420	6,061	1,370	7,431	5,156	69.4
New York	67,862	1,930	50,299	15,633	65,932	38,949	59.1
North Carolina	20,950	4,186	14,688	2,076	16,764	14,090	84.0
North Dakota	1,325	456	805	64	869	788	90.7
Ohio	23,176	350	19,800	3,026	22,826	18,039	79.0
Oklahoma	9,508	108	8,898	502	9,400	6,886	73.3
Oregon	10,484	1,574	8,172	738	8,910	7,966	89.4
Pennsylvania	27,993	2,624	21,075	4,294	25,369	18,448	72.7
Rhode Island	4,623	1,586	2,404	633	3,037	2,368	78.0
South Carolina	8,096	110	6,848	1,138	7,986	5,421	67.9
South Dakota	2,230	879	1,151	200	1,351	1,118	82.8
Tennessee	19,160[3]	348	15,563	3,249	18,812	12,296	65.4
Texas	87,396[3]	13,575	68,423	5,398	73,821	56,112	76.0
Utah	5,020	364	3,716	940	4,656	3,768	80.9
Vermont	2,142	605	1,395	142	1,537	1,140	74.2
Virginia	15,325[3]	142	12,127	3,056	15,183	9,691	63.8
Washington	19,225	6,893	11,054	1,278	12,332	10,200	82.7
West Virginia	7,588	1,117	4,807	1,664	6,471	4,463	69.0
Wisconsin	14,836[3]	6,705	6,922	1,209	8,131	6,530	80.3
Wyoming	1,663	450	1,141	72	1,213	1,073	88.5

1. Examinees who completed all five tests in the GED Battery, either for the first time in 1995 or by retesting from previous years.
2. This percentage is based on the number of examinees who met their jurisdiction's score requirements divided by the number completing the entire battery, either for the first time or by retesting from previous years.
3. This number includes high school students who participated in special pilot GED programs for in-school youth.
4. For all tables in this report, the number of persons counted for Micronesia includes data from The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Republic of the Marshall Islands, Republic of Palau, Kwajalein, and The Federated States of Micronesia (which include Pohnpei, Kosrae, Truk, Yap, and The State of Chuuk). Please note: Micronesia is an independent country.
5. For all tables in this report, the number of persons counted for Canadian military were persons tested on military bases in Ontario and Quebec.
6. The 1995 statistics for Canada do not include 192 individuals who wrote the tests as part of a research project in the Province of Ontario. Of these individuals, 152 persons earned a high school completion credential issued by Ontario's Ministry of Education and Training.

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Jurisdiction	Total Number Tested	Took Part of Battery	Completed Battery in 1995	Retested in 1995	Total Number Completed	Met Score Requirements Number	Percent[2]
American Samoa	31	0	30	1	31	23	74.2
Panama Canal Area	2	1	1	0	1	1	100.0
Guam	257	9	212	36	248	182	73.4
Micronesia[4]	283	33	210	40	250	131	52.4
Puerto Rico	15,304	0	12,714	2,590	15,304	9,046	59.1
Virgin Islands	196	5	114	77	191	114	59.7
US+Territories	**802,745**	**105,082**	**592,274**	**105,389**	**697,663**	**502,092**	**72.0**
Alberta	2,687	66	2,373	248	2,621	1,863	71.1
British Columbia	4,166	108	3,622	436	4,058	2,855	70.4
Manitoba	1,204	7	942	255	1,197	681	56.9
New Brunswick	1,550	11	1,174	365	1,539	983	63.9
Newfoundland	527	25	401	101	502	319	63.5
Northwest Territories	61	0	43	18	61	42	68.9
Nova Scotia	3,239	51	2,652	536	3,188	1,781	55.9
Prince Edward Island	190	2	176	12	188	133	70.7
Saskatchewan	2,268	102	1,787	379	2,166	1,453	67.1
Yukon Territory	81	0	70	11	81	52	64.2
Canadian Military[5]	109	1	108	0	108	104	96.3
Canada	**16,082[6]**	**373**	**13,348**	**2,361**	**15,709**	**10,266**	**65.4**
Federal Corr. Inst.	6,267	116	5,546	605	6,151	5,194	84.4
Michigan Prisons	1,926	320	1,435	171	1,606	1,333	83.0
For. Nat'ls. Overseas	1,262	34	1,097	131	1,228	700	57.0
U.S. Civil's. Overseas	414	9	384	21	405	350	86.4
U.S. Military Overseas	204	5	194	5	199	195	98.0
VA Hospitals	141	25	108	8	116	89	76.7
CONUS Military	863	41	746	76	822	718	87.3
GEDTS	**11,077**	**550**	**9,510**	**1,017**	**10,527**	**8,579**	**81.5**
Program Total	**829,904**	**105,005**	**615,132**	**108,767**	**723,899**	**520,937**	**72.0**

TABLE 2
Testing Volumes

★ More than half a million (520,937) people met their jurisdiction's score requirements for passing the GED. This number represents 72 percent of those completing all five tests.

★ In addition to those who completed all five tests, 106,005 completed part of the battery in 1995 and may be eligible for a credential in subsequent years.

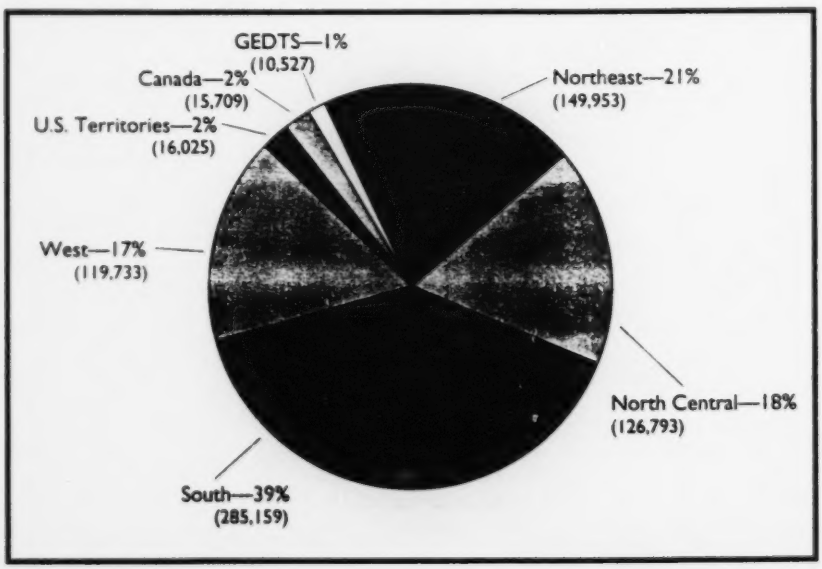


FIGURE 2
Percent (and Number) of People Who Completed the GED Tests in 1995, by Region

Source: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

TABLE 3

Number of People Tested and Percents by Age Group

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	AGE GROUPS -16	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	60+	Average Age
Alabama	13,402	0.6	11.0	18.4	11.9	24.3	11.8	8.5	5.6	5.7	1.9	0.4	24.6
Alaska	3,799	6.7	14.6	13.8	9.8	22.4	10.8	8.3	6.5	5.1	1.3	0.5	24.0
Arizona	16,150	4.9	9.4	13.3	9.5	26.3	13.8	9.7	6.1	5.0	1.5	0.3	24.7
Arkansas	9,112	8.4	20.2	15.4	8.2	18.3	8.3	7.4	4.9	5.9	2.4	0.7	23.9
California	62,886	0.0	7.0	15.0	10.1	25.7	16.1	11.9	7.4	5.2	1.3	0.3	25.5
Colorado	11,386	1.5	19.8	16.2	10.5	22.6	10.7	7.8	5.5	4.0	1.2	0.3	23.4
Connecticut	7,748	0.1	5.9	11.1	10.7	26.3	16.8	12.2	7.6	6.7	2.1	0.4	26.4
Delaware	1,140	1.9	8.9	14.1	9.9	26.5	14.0	9.8	7.3	5.4	1.6	0.7	25.2
District of Col.	1,602	2.2	5.5	11.3	7.8	29.3	13.4	10.8	7.5	6.8	5.3	0.3	27.0
Florida	49,802	7.3	12.8	12.1	12.1	23.6	11.7	7.6	5.2	5.1	1.9	0.6	24.1
Georgia	32,522	2.0	7.2	15.6	11.1	25.2	13.1	9.9	6.9	6.3	2.1	0.7	25.5
Hawaii	2,156	0.0	13.8	20.1	12.1	25.0	11.4	7.9	5.2	2.8	1.5	0.2	23.4
Idaho	5,098	7.8	15.7	14.4	10.1	21.7	9.3	8.4	5.6	4.3	2.1	0.6	23.8
Illinois	31,160	0.4	3.7	10.2	12.2	31.0	15.2	10.2	7.6	6.3	2.4	0.9	26.3
Indiana	15,447	0.1	4.5	11.0	12.3	31.8	13.6	9.0	7.2	7.2	2.6	0.8	26.2
Iowa	8,044	1.1	13.0	14.1	10.8	26.0	11.7	9.8	6.6	4.3	2.0	0.6	24.7
Kansas	9,335	6.7	13.1	17.3	10.3	22.0	10.4	9.0	5.4	4.1	1.3	0.5	23.6
Kentucky	18,669	1.5	7.4	13.3	9.9	23.8	12.3	10.6	8.2	8.7	3.5	0.9	27.0
Louisiana	10,357	2.4	23.7	16.8	10.4	20.9	9.0	6.5	4.7	4.1	1.1	0.4	22.8
Maine	2,992	0.1	10.3	15.4	10.8	23.4	13.6	8.9	7.2	6.0	3.4	0.8	25.9
Maryland	11,714	1.7	8.5	13.5	9.5	25.7	15.1	9.7	6.5	6.5	2.8	0.6	25.8
Massachusetts	14,618	2.6	7.1	10.3	10.0	25.0	16.8	12.3	7.9	5.8	2.0	0.4	26.0
Michigan	23,825	1.1	4.2	17.3	13.0	28.5	13.2	8.9	6.4	5.0	1.8	0.5	24.9
Minnesota	10,795	0.3	9.5	12.5	15.9	31.9	13.0	7.7	4.7	2.8	1.3	0.5	23.7
Mississippi	12,054	1.2	15.9	18.7	13.6	21.7	8.8	6.8	5.8	5.3	1.7	0.4	23.7
Missouri	11,934	6.3	12.1	14.3	10.0	24.0	10.6	8.5	5.7	5.5	2.2	0.7	24.5
Montana	2,976	1.4	19.2	16.1	13.6	23.2	9.1	7.4	4.3	3.7	1.6	0.4	23.1
Nebraska	4,084	3.6	11.5	17.6	13.5	24.8	9.6	7.7	5.3	4.4	1.8	0.3	23.7
Nevada	4,644	0.0	18.1	16.9	11.6	22.2	9.5	9.1	5.5	5.1	1.6	0.4	24.0
New Hampshire	2,531	2.5	7.3	12.7	9.2	25.3	13.4	12.5	9.2	5.8	1.7	0.4	25.9
New Jersey	16,237	3.3	7.0	11.6	9.1	25.8	16.6	11.2	7.4	5.4	2.2	0.5	25.8
New Mexico	9,851	0.7	17.4	17.8	10.8	21.7	10.3	8.1	6.2	4.9	1.8	0.3	24.0
New York	67,862	1.7	7.4	9.8	10.8	26.4	15.2	11.6	7.8	7.1	1.8	0.4	26.1
North Carolina	20,950	6.5	10.3	13.4	8.9	22.2	12.1	9.0	6.7	7.3	2.9	0.7	25.6
North Dakota	1,325	0.1	7.1	17.5	14.2	26.1	10.0	8.1	6.5	6.7	2.3	1.3	25.5
Ohio	23,176	1.9	6.1	9.9	11.7	26.3	14.5	10.9	8.1	7.6	2.5	0.6	26.5
Oklahoma	9,508	0.5	4.8	13.8	13.1	28.5	11.7	10.0	7.7	6.9	2.3	0.6	25.9
Oregon	10,484	3.5	13.5	16.7	11.5	22.7	10.7	8.8	6.1	4.6	1.5	0.3	24.0
Pennsylvania	27,993	6.1	13.2	12.0	8.4	22.1	12.5	9.7	6.6	6.1	2.5	0.9	25.3
Rhode Island	4,623	0.5	6.1	12.6	10.7	26.1	16.4	11.4	7.9	6.1	1.8	0.5	26.0
South Carolina	8,096	1.7	14.6	11.8	10.4	23.5	11.0	8.3	6.9	8.3	3.1	0.4	25.8
South Dakota	2,230	0.0	11.9	15.7	12.6	26.9	12.3	7.7	5.8	4.0	1.8	1.3	24.5
Tennessee	19,160	0.0	14.0	16.3	8.6	22.0	11.9	9.0	6.8	7.4	3.1	0.7	25.8
Texas	87,396	4.0	14.7	13.5	10.1	23.9	11.4	8.7	6.2	5.5	1.7	0.4	24.4
Utah	5,020	0.0	11.4	27.3	13.5	24.3	8.7	6.8	4.5	1.9	0.9	0.8	22.6
Vermont	2,142	4.1	11.7	14.7	12.3	27.4	11.4	6.5	4.7	4.6	1.9	0.7	24.0
Virginia	15,325	1.9	4.8	2.9	2.0	19.9	25.0	15.8	9.8	9.2	4.1	4.6	31.2
Washington	19,225	5.9	11.5	11.6	10.4	26.1	12.9	9.0	6.1	4.4	1.3	0.7	24.3
West Virginia	7,588	1.2	5.6	13.6	10.2	22.6	14.9	11.3	8.8	8.2	2.9	0.6	27.0
Wisconsin	14,836	0.0	13.1	13.0	10.7	30.9	11.8	8.1	6.3	3.7	2.0	0.4	24.4
Wyoming	1,663	0.7	9.0	17.2	12.4	25.1	10.1	10.3	6.9	5.6	2.0	0.7	25.0

1. Percentages reported for the categories US + Territories, Canada, GEDTS, and Program Total are calculated by dividing the total number of persons in the age group by the total number of persons in the category.

TABLE 3

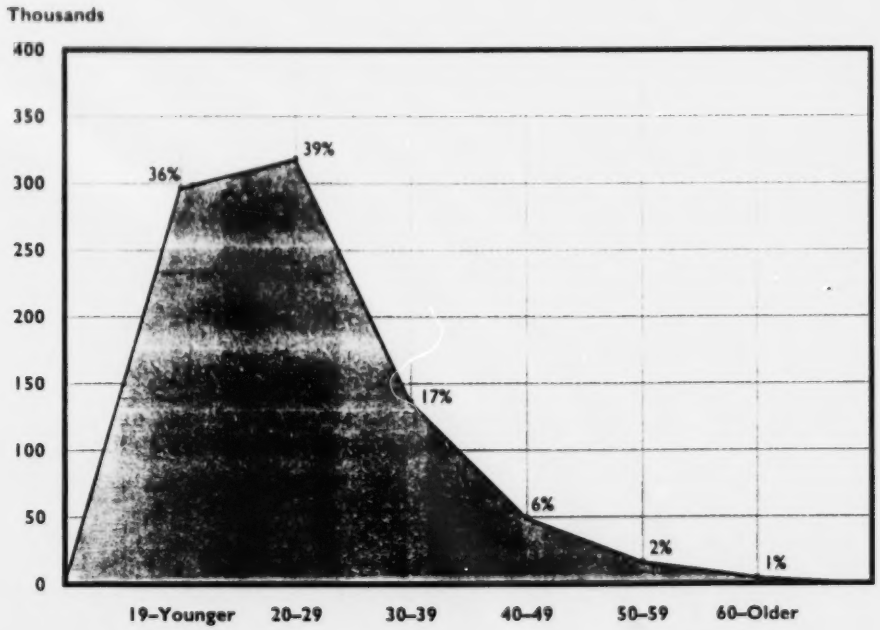
Number of People Tested and Percents by Age Group

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	AGE GROUPS -16	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	60+	Average Age
American Samoa	31	0.0	16.1	29.0	22.6	19.4	6.5	3.2	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	20.8
Panama Canal Area	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.0
Guam	257	1.6	7.8	15.6	16.0	36.2	9.3	8.6	2.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	22.4
Micronesia	283	1.9	11.7	25.0	20.8	22.0	9.5	4.5	1.9	2.3	0.4	0.0	21.4
Puerto Rico	15,304	0.0	0.0	24.9	15.2	41.2	13.1	4.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	21.7
Virgin Islands	196	0.0	3.6	7.1	12.8	29.6	14.3	13.3	7.1	9.7	2.0	0.5	27.1
US+Territories[1]	**802,745**	**2.6**	**10.1**	**13.6**	**10.7**	**25.3**	**13.2**	**9.6**	**6.6**	**5.8**	**2.0**	**0.6**	**25.2**
Alberta	2,687	0.0	1.0	4.8	7.1	26.7	17.3	15.7	13.2	11.8	2.3	0.1	29.4
British Columbia	4,166	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.0	28.7	17.2	16.4	12.5	13.3	2.7	0.1	30.0
Manitoba	1,204	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.5	24.9	18.7	16.5	13.3	19.3	4.1	0.4	32.4
New Brunswick	1,550	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	20.0	16.2	16.8	18.1	21.2	4.8	0.4	33.7
Newfoundland	527	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	39.2	12.4	12.0	9.3	14.9	1.1	0.2	28.5
Northwest Terr.	61	0.0	0.0	6.6	3.3	29.5	14.8	19.7	13.1	13.1	0.0	0.0	29.3
Nova Scotia	3,239	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.5	24.6	15.1	18.3	15.8	15.9	3.2	0.2	31.5
Prince Edward Is.	190	0.0	1.6	4.2	4.7	19.5	14.7	15.3	14.7	22.1	3.2	0.0	32.2
Saskatchewan	2,268	0.0	0.1	1.3	5.7	27.6	17.1	16.3	13.3	14.9	3.5	0.3	30.8
Yukon Territory	81	0.0	1.2	6.2	3.7	30.9	17.3	17.3	11.1	9.9	2.5	0.0	28.8
Canadian Military	109	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	8.3	23.9	29.4	29.4	6.4	0.0	38.1
Canada[1]	**16,082**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**1.2**	**6.5**	**26.3**	**16.5**	**16.6**	**14.0**	**15.2**	**3.1**	**0.2**	**30.9**
Federal Corr. Inst.	6,267	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	19.8	21.7	18.1	15.2	16.5	5.9	1.4	33.4
Michigan Prisons	1,926	0.0	0.7	3.7	5.4	33.1	23.2	15.8	8.5	7.1	1.8	0.7	28.1
For. Nat'ls. Overseas	1,262	0.0	0.1	17.3	13.5	33.6	13.5	8.8	6.3	6.2	0.7	0.1	24.9
U.S. Civil's. Overseas	414	2.7	11.4	13.3	12.1	26.8	15.7	10.4	5.3	2.2	0.2	0.0	23.4
U.S. Military Overseas	204	0.0	0.5	0.5	15.2	58.3	14.2	5.4	4.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	23.3
VA Hospitals	141	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	10.6	23.4	49.6	10.6	2.1	42.7
CONUS Military	863	0.0	1.2	7.6	10.2	43.9	14.2	8.3	8.7	5.2	0.6	0.0	25.3
GEDTS[1]	**11,077**	**0.1**	**0.7**	**3.8**	**4.7**	**26.3**	**19.9**	**15.3**	**12.1**	**12.4**	**3.9**	**1.0**	**30.4**
Program Total[1]	**829,904**	**2.6**	**9.8**	**13.2**	**10.5**	**25.4**	**13.3**	**9.8**	**6.8**	**6.0**	**2.0**	**0.6**	**25.3**

- ★ More than 70,000 persons age 40 and older were tested in 1995.
- ★ In the U.S. and Territories, more than one in three test takers (38 percent) were ages 25 or older. In Canada, the proportion was two in three (66 percent).
- ★ The average age of GED test takers in 1995 was 25.

FIGURE 3

Number of People Who Took the GED Tests in 1995, by Age Group



Source: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

TABLE 4

Number of Credentials Issued and Percents by Age Group

Jurisdiction	Credentials Issued[1]	AGE GROUPS -16	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	60+	Average Age
Alabama	8,070	0.3	6.0	17.1	14.2	27.9	12.4	7.5	5.4	6.3	2.3	0.5	25.0
Alaska	1,714	8.9	11.8	17.2	10.1	22.7	9.7	7.5	5.5	4.5	1.6	0.5	23.6
Arizona	11,608	5.0	9.5	13.7	9.5	25.9	13.7	9.4	6.1	5.3	1.6	0.3	24.7
Arkansas	7,570	8.9	20.1	15.5	7.9	18.1	8.3	7.3	4.9	5.9	2.2	0.8	23.8
California	39,268	0.0	7.7	15.0	9.6	25.0	16.4	11.9	7.5	5.3	1.3	0.3	25.5
Colorado	7,482	1.6	21.2	16.4	10.7	22.7	10.2	7.4	5.0	3.8	1.0	0.2	23.0
Connecticut	5,152	0.2	6.9	11.6	11.1	24.4	16.4	11.4	8.6	6.9	2.0	0.4	26.4
Delaware	784	2.4	7.8	15.1	11.3	26.2	16.0	9.0	5.2	5.0	1.4	0.6	24.7
District of Col.	794	2.0	5.0	11.1	11.0	34.1	16.1	8.9	6.8	4.5	0.4	0.0	24.6
Florida	37,057	7.6	13.9	13.3	12.3	22.2	11.4	7.0	5.0	4.9	1.8	0.5	23.8
Georgia	21,166	2.1	7.7	18.2	11.8	25.4	12.3	8.5	5.9	5.4	2.4	0.4	24.8
Hawaii	1,313	0.0	16.1	20.3	11.3	24.5	10.8	8.0	4.6	2.7	1.6	0.2	23.1
Idaho	824	3.9	9.1	12.3	9.2	24.2	12.0	10.7	7.5	6.8	3.6	0.7	26.2
Illinois	16,842	0.0	8.9	4.0	9.0	26.0	22.2	11.7	6.8	7.5	3.0	0.9	27.4
Indiana	12,044	0.1	5.0	11.6	12.4	31.4	13.5	8.7	7.0	7.0	2.5	0.7	26.0
Iowa	5,372	0.5	2.0	19.2	17.4	18.9	16.3	8.5	8.4	6.0	2.2	0.7	25.8
Kansas	5,899	1.6	9.2	17.5	15.1	25.2	10.7	8.9	5.8	4.3	1.4	0.4	24.0
Kentucky	10,959	0.6	4.7	12.3	12.2	26.6	13.0	10.1	7.8	8.5	3.2	0.9	26.9
Louisiana	8,371	2.7	25.3	17.1	10.1	20.6	8.6	6.0	4.5	3.6	1.1	0.4	22.5
Maine	2,472	0.0	10.7	15.7	10.8	22.5	13.7	9.0	7.4	5.9	3.4	0.8	25.8
Maryland	5,948	2.1	9.9	15.3	10.7	25.9	14.5	8.7	5.2	5.2	2.0	0.5	24.7
Massachusetts	10,317	0.4	4.5	9.8	10.3	27.6	17.4	11.8	8.4	7.0	2.4	0.4	26.7
Michigan	13,277	0.0	0.2	17.6	13.7	31.4	14.4	8.7	6.4	5.6	1.5	0.5	25.2
Minnesota	6,329	0.2	9.1	13.1	17.5	31.2	10.8	7.3	5.0	3.5	1.5	0.7	23.9
Mississippi	7,121	0.8	15.2	17.3	12.7	22.0	9.4	7.5	6.9	5.8	1.8	0.6	24.4
Missouri	8,611	6.6	12.4	14.7	10.2	23.6	10.4	8.2	5.6	5.4	2.2	0.7	24.4
Montana	1,963	2.0	21.2	17.3	13.9	21.8	8.3	6.1	3.8	3.5	1.8	0.3	22.7
Nebraska	2,253	0.1	0.6	23.3	17.0	27.6	9.6	7.8	6.3	5.0	2.3	0.4	24.6
Nevada	3,596	0.0	19.9	16.8	11.3	20.9	11.2	8.7	4.9	4.5	1.5	0.3	23.7
New Hampshire	1,912	2.6	7.7	13.4	9.5	25.0	13.3	11.9	9.2	5.4	1.7	0.3	25.7
New Jersey	9,204	Not Reported											
New Mexico	5,082	0.0	0.0	37.3	12.0	23.3	8.9	7.1	5.2	4.4	1.6	0.3	23.6
New York	39,266	2.1	8.9	11.3	11.4	26.1	14.6	10.7	7.0	6.1	1.5	0.3	25.4
North Carolina	14,090	7.2	11.4	14.0	9.2	21.9	11.8	8.4	6.2	6.7	2.7	0.6	25.1
North Dakota	860	0.1	10.7	17.3	15.6	27.1	8.8	6.5	4.5	5.9	2.6	0.8	24.5
Ohio	18,039	1.9	6.2	10.4	12.2	26.1	14.5	10.5	8.0	7.4	2.3	0.5	26.3
Oklahoma	6,965	0.5	4.8	13.5	13.4	28.2	11.9	10.0	7.7	6.9	2.3	0.6	26.0
Oregon	7,966	4.0	14.1	17.5	11.8	21.7	10.5	8.4	5.9	4.5	1.4	0.3	23.7
Pennsylvania	18,448	6.6	14.3	12.7	8.7	21.5	11.8	9.1	6.1	6.0	2.3	0.8	24.9
Rhode Island	2,507	0.0	0.0	13.7	10.5	26.3	16.8	13.8	9.0	6.9	2.4	0.5	27.1
South Carolina	5,421	1.7	16.6	12.6	11.0	23.0	10.8	8.0	6.4	7.3	2.2	0.3	25.0
South Dakota	1,149	0.0	11.0	16.0	12.0	27.7	13.2	6.9	5.3	4.5	1.4	2.0	24.7
Tennessee	12,430	0.0	15.0	16.8	8.8	21.7	11.9	8.6	6.6	6.8	3.0	0.7	25.5
Texas	57,794	3.6	14.8	13.6	10.2	24.4	11.5	8.3	6.1	5.4	1.8	0.3	24.3
Utah	3,065	0.0	12.3	27.7	12.2	23.7	8.7	6.9	4.4	2.5	0.8	0.7	22.6
Vermont	1,048	6.5	15.3	17.8	10.7	21.2	10.0	5.5	5.2	4.8	2.3	0.8	23.7
Virginia	9,822	Not Reported											
Washington	10,849	5.3	12.1	12.2	12.2	26.5	12.2	7.9	5.7	4.3	1.3	0.3	23.9
West Virginia	4,463	1.2	7.2	14.2	10.0	23.1	13.3	10.8	8.4	8.0	3.1	0.7	26.7
Wisconsin	8,184	0.0	6.3	14.7	12.6	31.7	14.2	8.6	5.4	4.4	1.6	0.5	24.7
Wyoming	1,073	0.7	4.4	10.3	10.0	30.4	13.5	12.3	8.5	6.2	2.6	1.1	26.7

1. In many states, the issuance of credentials is a two-stage process. First, candidates must attain scores on the GED Tests that meet their jurisdiction's requirements for a high school credential (see Tables 12 and 13). Second, they must submit an application to their jurisdiction–in some cases with an additional fee–in order to receive their credentials. Issuance of credentials may be delayed or denied if the jurisdiction's administrative or other requirements are not met, or if the jurisdiction experiences severe backlogs in processing applications. Thus, persons who meet GED score requirements in a given year may not receive their high school credentials in the same year. And some may choose not to apply for them.
2. Percentages reported for the categories US + Territories, Canada, and Program Total are calculated by dividing the total number of persons in the age group by the total number of persons in the category.
3. The number of credentials issued in Nova Scotia includes those awarded to persons who took and passed the tests on Canadian military bases in Ontario and Quebec.
4. The 1995 statistics for Canada do not include 192 individuals who wrote the tests as part of a research project in the Province of Ontario. Of these individuals, 152 persons earned a high school completion credential issued by Ontario's Ministry of Education and Training.

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TABLE 4

Number of Credentials Issued and Percents by Age Group

Jurisdiction	Credentials Issued[1]	AGE GROUPS -16	17	18	19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–49	50–59	60+	Average Age
American Samoa	23	0.0	13.0	30.4	21.7	26.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	20.4
Panama Canal Area	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0
Guam	175	0.0	4.6	17.7	16.6	39.4	10.3	6.9	2.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	22.3
Micronesia	124	0.0	6.6	32.8	27.9	13.9	13.1	2.5	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	20.9
Puerto Rico	9,046	0.0	0.0	21.2	21.1	39.4	12.7	4.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	21.6
Virgin Islands	119	0.0	4.2	10.1	11.8	35.3	11.8	10.1	8.4	6.7	1.7	0.0	25.8
US+Territories[2]	**513,301**	**2.6**	**10.3**	**14.3**	**11.4**	**25.2**	**13.0**	**9.0**	**6.3**	**5.6**	**1.9**	**0.5**	**24.9**
Alberta	1,863	0.0	0.6	5.0	6.9	27.3	16.7	15.8	13.5	12.1	2.0	0.1	29.4
British Columbia	2,855	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.3	28.0	17.2	15.8	13.0	13.8	2.7	0.1	30.1
Manitoba	681	Not Reported											
New Brunswick	983	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	21.0	16.0	16.4	18.7	21.7	3.8	0.3	33.5
Newfoundland	319	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	41.1	11.6	10.7	8.5	16.0	0.6	0.3	28.3
Northwest Terr.	42	0.0	0.0	7.1	4.8	28.6	14.3	19.0	14.3	11.9	0.0	0.0	29.0
Nova Scotia[3]	1,781	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.6	24.1	15.4	18.1	16.9	15.7	2.7	0.2	31.4
Prince Edward Is.	133	0.0	1.5	5.3	6.0	18.0	15.0	12.8	13.5	23.3	4.5	0.0	32.5
Saskatchewan	1,453	0.0	0.0	1.3	5.8	27.7	14.9	15.8	14.2	16.2	3.8	0.3	31.2
Yukon Territory	52	0.0	1.9	9.6	1.9	28.8	21.2	11.5	13.5	9.6	1.9	0.0	28.4
Canada[2]	**10,162[4]**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**1.5**	**7.0**	**26.7**	**16.1**	**16.1**	**14.5**	**15.2**	**2.8**	**0.2**	**30.7**
Program Total[2]	**523,463**	**2.5**	**10.1**	**14.0**	**11.3**	**25.2**	**13.1**	**9.1**	**6.4**	**5.8**	**1.9**	**0.5**	**25.0**

★ Eight percent of GED credentials issued worldwide are earned by adults ages 40 and older.

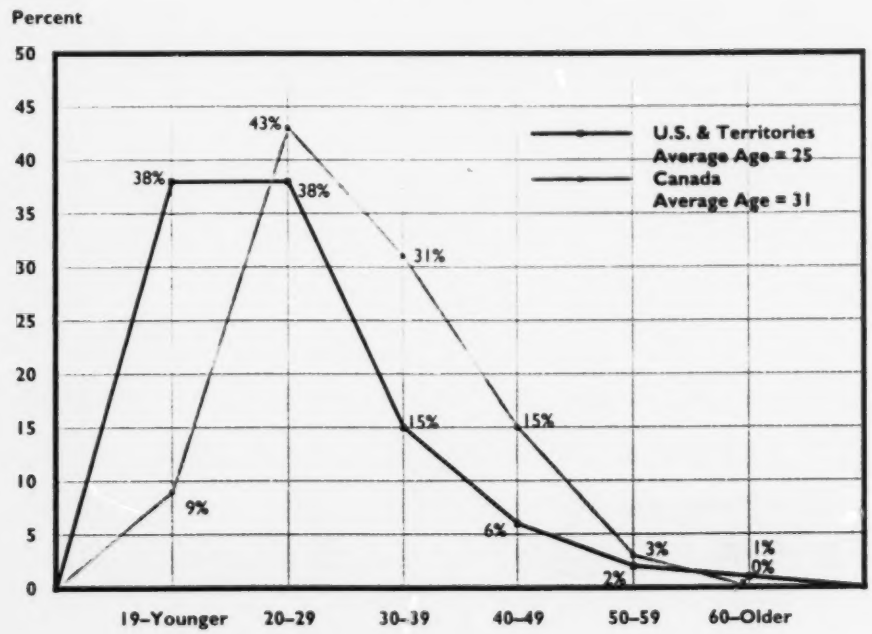

FIGURE 4

Percent of GED Credentials Issued in 1995, in U.S. and Territories and in Canada, by Age Group

Source: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

TABLE 5
Number of People Tested, by Edition

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	LANGUAGE			SPECIAL EDITION		
		English	Spanish	French	Audio Cassette	Braille	Large Print
Alabama	13,402	13,358	14	0	21	0	9
Alaska	3,799	3,582	109	102	2	0	4
Arizona	16,150	14,408	1,398	1	14	0	329
Arkansas	9,112	9,055	47	0	1	3	6
California	62,886	57,543	5,252	1	9	70	11
Colorado	11,386	11,186	191	0	2	2	5
Connecticut	7,748	7,014	724	0	5	0	5
Delaware	1,140	1,115	23	0	0	0	2
District of Columbia	1,602	1,553	46	0	0	0	3
Florida	49,802	48,330	1,430	0	17	1	24
Georgia	32,522	32,307	149	11	12	2	41
Hawaii	2,156	2,156	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	5,098	5,093	3	0	1	0	1
Illinois	31,160	29,611	1,503	4	13	0	29
Indiana	15,447	15,343	76	0	17	0	11
Iowa	8,044	7,985	39	0	2	0	18
Kansas	9,335	9,153	140	0	9	0	33
Kentucky	18,669	18,453	37	2	13	4	160
Louisiana	10,357	10,322	20	0	14	0	1
Maine	2,992	2,984	5	1	0	0	2
Maryland	11,714	11,598	89	0	12	0	15
Massachusetts	14,618	13,003	1,257	280	7	0	71
Michigan	23,825	23,667	113	1	7	0	37
Minnesota	10,795	10,703	77	0	6	0	9
Mississippi	12,054	12,019	5	0	23	0	7
Missouri	11,934	11,901	6	0	5	0	22
Montana	2,976	2,960	4	0	4	0	8
Nebraska	4,084	4,044	27	0	5	0	8
Nevada	4,644	4,616	27	0	0	0	1
New Hampshire	2,531	2,505	21	0	2	0	3
New Jersey	16,237	15,297	798	136	0	0	6
New Mexico	9,851	9,423	417	0	5	0	6
New York	67,862	60,323	6,807	617	96	1	18
North Carolina	20,950	20,884	17	0	23	0	26
North Dakota	1,325	1,316	1	0	5	0	3
Ohio	23,176	22,984	77	0	19	8	88
Oklahoma	9,508	9,434	48	0	18	0	8
Oregon	10,484	10,138	296	0	39	0	11
Pennsylvania	27,993	27,320	563	35	39	0	36
Rhode Island	4,623	4,287	332	4	0	0	0
South Carolina	8,096	8,018	28	0	4	0	46
South Dakota	2,230	2,200	1	0	4	0	25
Tennessee	19,160	19,028	24	2	55	0	51
Texas	87,396	84,034	3,294	0	54	0	14
Utah	5,020	4,971	43	0	3	1	2
Vermont	2,142	2,138	2	0	2	0	0
Virginia	15,325	15,053	103	2	32	1	134
Washington	19,225	18,723	419	0	14	0	69
West Virginia	7,588	7,560	0	0	5	2	21
Wisconsin	14,836	14,679	111	0	37	0	9
Wyoming	1,663	1,638	15	0	6	0	4

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	LANGUAGE			SPECIAL EDITION		
		English	Spanish	French	Audio Cassette	Braille	Large Print
American Samoa	31	31	0	0	0	0	0
Panama Canal Area	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	257	257	0	0	0	0	0
Micronesia	283	283	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	15,304	641	14,663	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	196	192	4	0	0	0	0
US+Territories	**802,745**	**758,421**	**40,895**	**1,199**	**683**	**95**	**1,452**
Alberta	2,687	2,687	0	0	0	0	0
British Columbia	4,166	4,143	0	14	3	0	6
Manitoba	1,204	1,194	0	10	0	0	0
New Brunswick	1,550	1,290	0	205	2	0	53
Newfoundland	527	527	0	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	61	61	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	3,239	3,237	0	2	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	190	190	0	0	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	2,268	2,221	0	2	39	0	6
Yukon Territory	81	81	0	0	0	0	0
Canadian Military	109	105	0	4	0	0	0
Canada	**16,082**	**15,736**	**0**	**237**	**44**	**0**	**65**
Federal Corr. Inst.	6,267	4,130	2,134	2	1	0	0
Michigan Prisons	1,926	1,904	6	0	0	0	16
For. Nat'ls. Overseas	1,262	1,145	114	2	0	1	0
U.S. Civil's. Overseas	414	388	26	0	0	0	0
U.S. Military Overseas	204	204	0	0	0	0	0
VA Hospitals	141	131	0	0	0	0	10
CONUS Military	863	863	0	0	0	0	0
GEDTS	**11,077**	**8,765**	**2,280**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**26**
Program Total	**829,904**	**782,922**	**43,175**	**1,440**	**728**	**96**	**1,543**

TABLE 5

Number of People Tested, by Edition

★ In 1995, the number of persons taking special editions of the GED Tests—audiocassette, braille, and large print—increased by 19 percent over the previous year.

★ Among the jurisdictions administering relatively large proportions of special editions of the GED Tests are: Arizona (329 large print), Kentucky (160 large print), Virginia (134 large print), New York (96 audiocassette), Tennessee (55 audiocassette), and Texas (54 audiocassette).

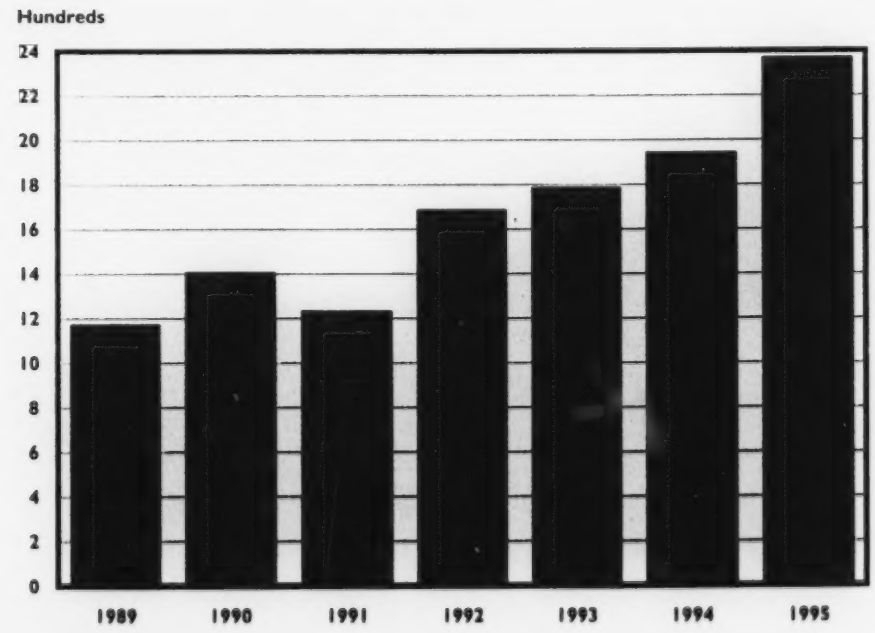

FIGURE 5

Number of People Who Took Special Editions of the GED Tests, 1989–1995

Note: Special editions include Audiocassette, Braille, and Large Print.

Source: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

TABLE 6

Volume of Special Testing Accommodations for Candidates With Documented Disabilities

Jurisdiction	SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION[1] Time	Reading Device	Answer Marking	Other	Requests for SLD Accommodations[2]
Alabama	55	5	12	9	44
Alaska	6	4	2	1	3
Arizona	61	37	17	41	22
Arkansas	14	0	5	14	13
California	87	5	1	13	159
Colorado	20	5	5	11	42
Connecticut	15	1	3	63	12
Delaware	1	0	0	0	N/A[3]
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	N/A
Florida	171	0	29	157	97
Georgia	55	6	6	21	13
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	5	0	1	0	6
Illinois	92	12	7	11	34
Indiana	34	0	12	59	33
Iowa	40	2	1	3	12
Kansas	48	2	6	16	35
Kentucky	34	9	6	7	19
Louisiana	29	11	9	12	21
Maine	2	0	0	0	2
Maryland	51	2	6	38	47
Massachusetts	45	0	7	19	30
Michigan	57	1	4	5	4
Minnesota	37	4	4	6	31
Mississippi	26	0	3	0	44
Missouri	40	3	14	85	19
Montana	9	4	2	5	10
Nebraska	14	1	2	6	7
Nevada	1	0	1	0	2
New Hampshire	15	0	2	5	6
New Jersey	27	2	0	0	34
New Mexico	26	0	1	9	43
New York	440	0	48	305	583
North Carolina	85	0	14	0	55
North Dakota	8	1	2	1	3
Ohio	37	0	11	23	30
Oklahoma	20	0	1	8	6
Oregon	129	9	28	141	N/A
Pennsylvania	45	1	7	36	50
Rhode Island	6	0	1	0	1
South Carolina	12	6	7	5	6
South Dakota	7	1	2	1	0
Tennessee	86	9	9	114	99
Texas	124	0	40	128	136
Utah	0	5	0	1	4
Vermont	8	0	3	3	4
Virginia	77	0	18	71	66
Washington	54	5	11	24	69
West Virginia	22	12	3	9	39
Wisconsin	170	12	6	68	124
Wyoming	17	2	4	19	20

1. Accommodations to standard testing conditions include: extended testing time, use of special reading or optical devices, alternative answer-recording methods, and miscellaneous other adaptations to standard testing conditions. An examinee may be granted a combination of these adaptations as described in the GED Examiner's Manual.
2. These numbers represent requests to GEDTS and to jurisdictions for special accommodations based on specific learning disabilities (SLD).
3. N/A=Not Available.

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TABLE 6

Volume of Special Testing Accommodations for Candidates With Documented Disabilities

Jurisdiction	SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION[1] Time	Reading Device	Answer Marking	Other	Requests for SLD Accommodations[2]
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0
Panama Canal Area	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0
Micronesia	92	0	0	0	N/A
Puerto Rico	25	0	0	0	N/A
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0
US+Territories	**2,581**	**179**	**383**	**1,573**	**2,139**
Alberta	1	0	0	1	1
British Columbia	14	1	4	13	0
Manitoba	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	6	0	2	4	3
Newfoundland	2	0	0	2	0
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	16	0	1	0	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	0
Saskatchewan	57	0	0	62	40
Yukon Territory	0	0	0	0	0
Canadian Military	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	**96**	**1**	**7**	**82**	**44**
Federal Corr. Inst.	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan Prisons	0	0	0	0	11
For. Nat'ls. Overseas	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Civil's. Overseas	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Military Overseas	0	0	0	0	0
VA Hospitals	0	0	0	0	0
CONUS Military	0	0	0	0	0
GEDTS	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**11**
Program Total	**2,677**	**180**	**390**	**1,655**	**2,194**

- ★ In 1995, a total of 4,902 special accommodations to standard testing conditions—time, reading device, answer marking, other—were granted to persons with documented disabilities, a 17 percent increase over the previous year.
- ★ New York provided more testing accommodations (793) than did any other jurisdiction—16 percent of the total number of testing accommodations reported in 1995.

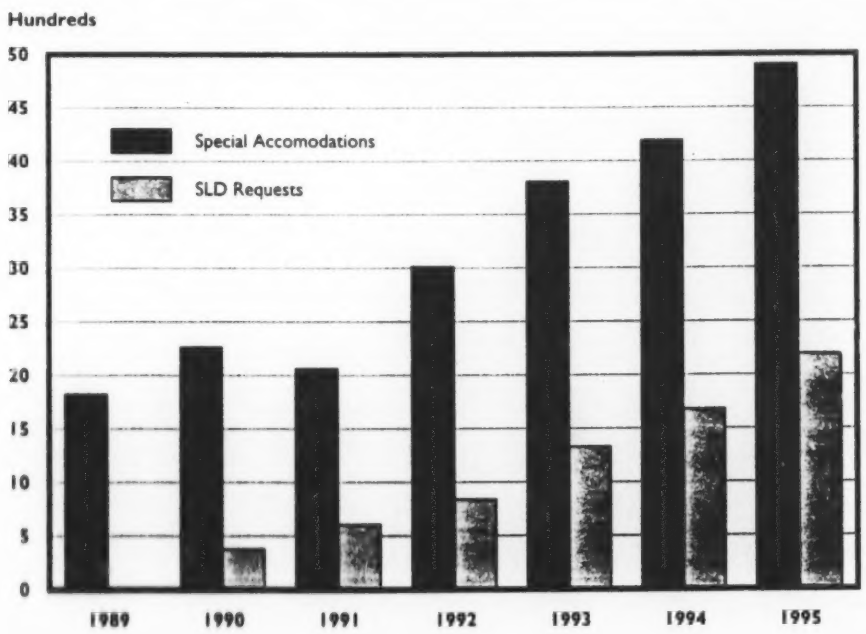

FIGURE 6

Number of Special Testing Accommodations (1989–1995) and Requests for SLD Accommodations (1990–1995)

Note: SLD is Specific Learning Disabilities
Source: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

TABLE 7
Highest Grade Completed

Jurisdiction	PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE TESTED WHO COMPLETED GRADE							Average Grade
	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	
Alabama	0.7	2.7	9.6	21.2	30.0	31.2	4.5	9.9
Alaska	1.6	2.0	8.8	19.2	29.5	33.7	5.3	10.0
Arizona	1.4	1.5	9.9	18.3	27.8	33.7	7.3	10.0
Arkansas	0.9	2.3	9.7	20.8	31.1	33.0	2.2	9.9
California	6.8	1.0	4.0	11.6	24.7	45.2	6.6	10.1
Colorado	1.4	1.3	6.1	18.5	31.7	36.2	4.7	10.1
Connecticut	1.2	1.3	10.1	21.9	31.4	30.4	3.7	9.9
Delaware	0.4	2.2	12.2	25.5	31.5	26.6	1.6	9.7
District of Columbia	1.4	3.0	8.6	19.7	31.6	32.5	3.1	9.9
Florida	0.8	1.4	7.9	19.4	29.1	33.4	8.0	10.1
Georgia	0.7	2.3	10.5	22.5	31.2	29.3	3.4	9.8
Hawaii	0.4	0.4	5.6	14.2	29.0	44.9	5.6	10.3
Idaho	0.9	1.5	8.1	20.2	33.1	32.0	4.2	10.0
Illinois	1.9	1.3	7.4	15.5	30.0	39.0	5.0	10.1
Indiana	0.4	1.0	8.5	20.1	32.3	34.2	3.4	10.0
Iowa	0.4	1.2	8.2	17.7	33.7	37.0	1.9	10.0
Kansas	0.7	1.5	7.7	20.3	31.9	34.8	3.2	10.0
Kentucky	0.9	2.8	13.5	23.8	30.0	28.1	0.9	9.7
Louisiana	1.2	3.5	12.6	24.2	30.7	26.0	1.8	9.6
Maine	0.6	5.7	16.8	27.5	35.5	10.1	3.8	9.4
Maryland	0.9	2.3	10.3	23.9	29.8	29.9	2.9	9.8
Massachusetts	1.8	2.3	12.1	22.0	30.2	28.1	3.5	9.7
Michigan	1.0	1.2	6.5	18.6	33.9	37.3	1.5	10.0
Minnesota	0.6	4.6	6.8	15.0	29.3	37.8	5.8	10.0
Mississippi	0.9	3.6	12.4	22.7	28.8	26.6	4.9	9.7
Missouri	0.5	1.3	8.7	20.6	33.7	32.6	2.6	9.9
Montana	0.5	1.4	8.5	20.5	31.6	34.6	2.9	10.0
Nebraska	1.2	1.1	7.1	20.0	32.5	34.3	3.9	10.0
Nevada	0.6	0.5	3.8	12.7	30.4	46.2	5.8	10.3
New Hampshire	0.4	1.5	12.3	24.1	31.0	27.8	2.9	9.8
New Jersey	1.4	1.6	5.5	14.6	28.5	36.0	12.5	10.3
New Mexico	2.0	1.9	8.8	21.0	30.3	32.6	3.4	9.9
New York	1.8	1.2	6.7	17.9	29.7	32.5	10.2	10.1
North Carolina	0.9	1.4	11.5	26.0	33.6	25.1	1.5	9.7
North Dakota	1.1	1.3	10.0	17.5	29.8	36.3	4.0	10.0
Ohio	1.2	1.0	8.6	19.2	30.6	36.4	3.0	10.0
Oklahoma	0.8	2.0	8.4	19.4	31.0	35.2	3.2	10.0
Oregon	1.1	1.0	8.3	19.1	33.2	34.1	3.3	10.0
Pennsylvania	1.9	1.4	8.5	20.8	32.8	31.2	3.3	9.9
Rhode Island	0.8	2.6	8.5	22.9	28.7	27.1	9.5	10.0
South Carolina	0.8	1.8	10.3	33.5	29.6	21.8	2.3	9.6
South Dakota	0.8	2.4	12.1	21.1	31.4	30.8	1.3	9.8
Tennessee	0.8	1.9	9.3	20.0	32.1	32.8	3.1	9.9
Texas	3.1	2.3	11.3	23.7	27.5	26.7	5.5	9.7
Utah	0.4	0.5	3.3	12.8	24.8	45.0	13.2	10.5
Vermont	0.5	1.5	11.6	21.0	32.9	29.8	2.8	9.8
Virginia	1.0	2.7	10.7	21.3	31.2	31.2	2.0	9.8
Washington	1.4	1.8	8.4	19.6	30.4	33.3	5.0	10.0
West Virginia	1.2	3.4	12.1	23.1	30.3	27.4	2.7	9.7
Wisconsin	0.5	0.6	8.4	14.6	32.2	39.9	3.9	10.1
Wyoming	0.9	0.7	5.6	16.7	28.9	43.4	3.9	10.2

TABLE 7
Highest Grade Completed

Jurisdiction	PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE TESTED WHO COMPLETED GRADE							Average Grade
	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	
American Samoa	0.0	0.0	3.2	19.4	19.4	51.6	6.5	10.4
Panama Canal Area	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	10.0
Guam	1.9	0.4	1.9	8.9	32.7	46.7	7.4	10.4
Micronesia	0.0	0.0	15.0	22.1	25.5	35.6	1.9	9.9
Puerto Rico	2.4	3.3	27.3	33.2	21.8	11.2	0.8	9.1
Virgin Islands	0.5	2.0	6.6	16.3	18.4	24.5	31.6	10.5
US+Territories	**1.8**	**1.8**	**9.2**	**20.1**	**29.8**	**32.6**	**4.7**	**9.9**
Alberta	0.4	1.3	5.9	19.8	34.8	30.9	6.9	10.1
British Columbia	0.5	2.1	7.5	15.9	43.8	29.6	0.5	9.9
Manitoba	1.5	2.8	8.4	22.1	32.8	29.9	2.5	9.8
New Brunswick	1.7	5.2	10.9	18.4	32.5	24.3	7.0	9.8
Newfoundland	0.8	4.2	13.5	18.3	34.7	28.4	0.0	9.7
Northwest Territories	3.3	6.6	18.0	21.3	26.2	24.6	0.0	9.3
Nova Scotia	2.6	6.0	13.2	26.4	30.3	20.3	1.2	9.4
Prince Edward Island	1.1	3.8	14.6	27.0	29.7	23.8	0.0	9.5
Saskatchewan	1.1	2.5	11.9	23.9	34.8	22.4	3.4	9.7
Yukon Territory	1.3	4.0	17.3	13.3	32.0	30.7	1.3	9.7
Canadian Military	0.0	0.0	0.9	17.9	28.3	45.3	7.5	10.4
Canada	**1.2**	**3.3**	**9.8**	**20.8**	**35.6**	**26.3**	**2.9**	**9.8**
Federal Corr. Inst.	8.3	3.5	10.4	17.1	21.8	25.9	13.0	9.7
Michigan Prisons	1.4	3.1	11.4	20.5	33.0	27.5	3.1	9.8
For. Nat'ls. Overseas	3.7	1.6	3.2	7.0	18.0	34.5	32.1	10.7
U.S. Civil's. Overseas	1.0	0.8	7.0	12.6	30.9	38.2	9.5	10.2
U.S. Military Overseas	0.5	0.0	2.5	7.5	20.4	52.7	16.4	10.7
VA Hospitals	0.7	0.0	8.7	16.7	37.7	33.3	2.9	10.0
CONUS Military	0.4	0.1	2.4	8.2	23.7	51.9	13.4	10.6
GEDTS	**5.3**	**2.7**	**8.8**	**15.5**	**24.1**	**30.4**	**13.2**	**9.9**
Program Total	**1.9**	**1.8**	**9.2**	**20.0**	**29.8**	**32.5**	**4.8**	**9.9**

- ★ About two in three (67 percent) test takers reported completing tenth grade or higher before leaving high school.
- ★ More than one in three (37 percent) reported completing eleventh grade or higher.

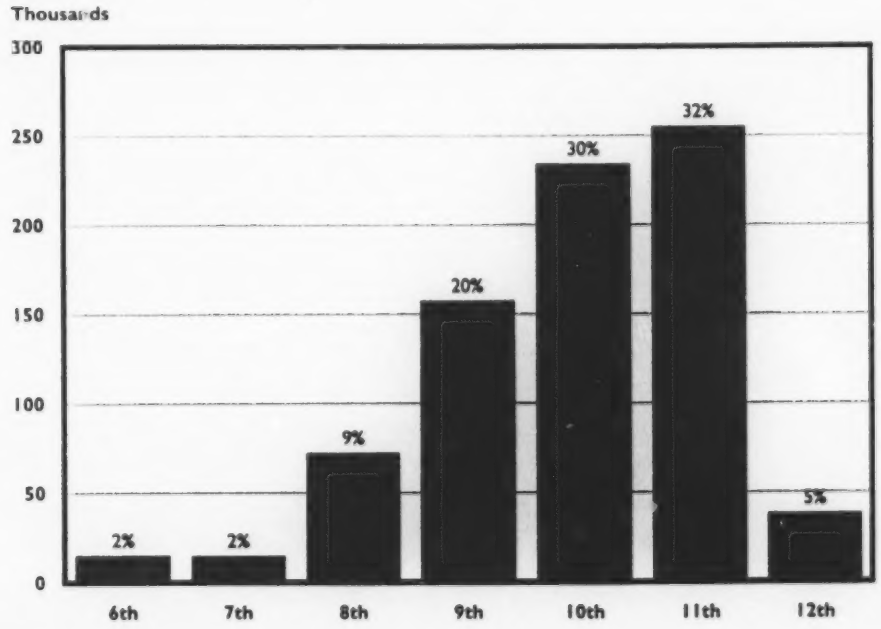

FIGURE 7
Number and Percent of People Who Took the GED Tests in 1995, by Highest Grade Completed

Source: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

TABLE 8

Additional Data: Number of People Tested, GED Testing Centers, Active-Duty Military Personnel, and Reasons for Taking GED Tests

Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Number of GED Testing Centers	Active Duty Military Personnel	Reasons for Taking GED Tests: Education Number	Education Percent[1]	Employment[2] Number	Employment[2] Percent[1]
Alabama	13,402	53	14	7,468	55.7	4,047	30.2
Alaska	3,799	29	8	1,853	48.8	563	14.8
Arizona	16,150	42	0	12,454	77.1	5,892	36.5
Arkansas	9,112	64	1	6,896	75.7	2,951	32.4
California	62,886	217	51	36,066	57.4	N/A[3]	N/A
Colorado	11,386	39	14	8,282	72.7	2,697	23.7
Connecticut	7,748	27	22	2,809	36.3	2,317	29.9
Delaware	1,140	7	1	780	68.4	300	26.3
District of Columbia	1,602	1	0	1,258	78.5	1,002	62.5
Florida	49,802	72	265	39,403	79.1	7,448	15.0
Georgia	32,522	107	159	19,943	61.3	7,952	24.5
Hawaii	2,156	13	6	1,482	68.7	823	38.2
Idaho	5,098	9	4	3,657	71.7	1,600	31.4
Illinois	31,160	80	9	16,490	52.9	3,234	10.4
Indiana	15,447	79	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Iowa	8,044	15	0	4,506	56.0	1,190	14.8
Kansas	9,335	49	35	6,865	73.5	1,819	19.5
Kentucky	18,669	56	2	477	2.6	N/A	N/A
Louisiana	10,357	48	6	8,379	80.9	3,167	30.6
Maine	2,992	85	0	1,995	66.7	994	33.2
Maryland	11,714	21	23	10,307	88.0	1,207	10.3
Massachusetts	14,618	34	20	9,425	64.5	3,705	25.3
Michigan	23,825	159	14	13,208	55.4	7,346	30.8
Minnesota	10,795	68	1	7,965	73.8	2,469	22.9
Mississippi	12,054	75	35	8,226	68.2	4,522	37.5
Missouri	11,934	25	4	11,257	94.3	6,198	51.9
Montana	2,976	23	5	2,497	83.9	1,440	48.4
Nebraska	4,084	44	2	2,919	71.5	891	21.8
Nevada	4,644	21	2	3,429	73.8	1,181	25.4
New Hampshire	2,531	22	0	1,720	68.0	22	0.9
New Jersey	16,237	27	0	4,740	29.2	2,829	17.4
New Mexico	9,851	26	9	6,565	66.6	1,680	17.1
New York	67,862	91	0	37,148	54.7	13,022	19.2
North Carolina	20,950	84	65	14,826	70.8	1,424	6.8
North Dakota	1,325	18	1	956	72.2	164	12.4
Ohio	23,176	81	0	15,424	66.6	3,990	17.2
Oklahoma	9,508	48	15	8,629	90.8	4,022	42.3
Oregon	10,484	42	8	6,460	61.6	2,450	23.4
Pennsylvania	27,993	83	42	7,356	26.3	6,214	22.2
Rhode Island	4,623	11	6	3,687	79.8	476	10.3
South Carolina	8,096	1	1	6,509	80.4	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	2,230	35	1	1,219	54.7	848	38.0
Tennessee	19,160	40	11	11,273	58.8	4,464	23.3
Texas	87,396	215	147	69,881	80.0	34,339	39.3
Utah	5,020	21	14	3,986	79.4	1,325	26.4
Vermont	2,142	14	1	1,361	63.5	495	23.1
Virginia	15,325	59	37	5,451	35.6	11,380	74.3
Washington	19,225	59	22	12,955	67.4	3,745	19.5
West Virginia	7,588	62	0	4,130	54.4	3,414	45.0
Wisconsin	14,836	65	9	8,804	59.3	2,924	19.7
Wyoming	1,663	28	0	997	60.0	472	28.4

1. Examinees may report all reasons that apply. Thus, percents for Education and for Employment do not sum to 100.
2. In 1995, employment reasons were reported, if available.
3. N/A=Not Available.
4. Program total percents are calculated based on total numbers that exclude missing data.
5. The number of active-duty military personnel in Canada may be under-reported because some Canadian jurisdictions do not collect this information at the time of testing.

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Jurisdiction	Number Tested	Number of GED Testing Centers	Active Duty Military Personnel	Reasons for Taking GED Tests — Education Number	Education Percent[1]	Employment[2] Number	Employment[2] Percent[1]
American Samoa	31	1	0	19	61.3	10	32.3
Panama Canal Area	2	1	0	2	100.0	N/A	N/A
Guam	257	1	0	190	73.9	60	23.3
Micronesia	283	3	0	208	73.5	69	24.4
Puerto Rico	15,304	9	0	15,304	100.0	N/A	N/A
Virgin Islands	196	2	0	166	84.7	27	13.8
US+Territories	**802,745**	**2,711**	**1,092**	**500,262**	**63.5[4]**	**176,820**	**25.9[4]**
Alberta	2,687	21	45	2,126	79.1	1,101	41.0
British Columbia	4,166	84	45	2,092	50.2	1,650	39.6
Manitoba	1,204	1	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Brunswick	1,550	2	44	967	62.4	234	15.1
Newfoundland	527	1	4	340	64.5	78	14.8
Northwest Territories	61	3	0	57	93.4	4	6.6
Nova Scotia	3,239	1	0	2,265	69.9	N/A	N/A
Prince Edward Island	190	1	0	113	59.5	43	22.6
Saskatchewan	2,268	1	0	984	43.4	1,149	50.7
Yukon Territory	81	1	0	43	53.1	14	17.3
Canadian Military	109	6	109	83	76.1	N/A	N/A
Canada	**16,082**	**122**	**247[3]**	**9,070**	**61.0[4]**	**4,273**	**37.1[4]**
Federal Corr. Inst.	6,267	87	0	4,577	73.0	N/A	N/A
Michigan Prisons	1,926	38	0	1,629	84.6	N/A	N/A
For. Nat'ls. Overseas	1,262	1	0	1,176	93.2	N/A	N/A
U.S. Civil's. Overseas	414	118	0	330	79.7	N/A	N/A
U.S. Military Overseas	204	45	189	168	82.4	N/A	N/A
VA Hospitals	141	36	0	105	74.5	N/A	N/A
CONUS Military	863	97	679	670	77.6	N/A	N/A
GEDTS	**11,077**	**422**	**868**	**8,655**	**78.2[4]**	**N/A**	**N/A**
Program Total	**829,904**	**3,255**	**2,207**	**517,987**	**63.7[4]**	**181,093**	**26.1[4]**

TABLE 8

Additional Data: Number of People Tested, GED Testing Centers, Active-Duty Military Personnel, and Reasons for Taking GED Tests

★ In 1995, 517,987 test takers reported they planned further education and training beyond the high school level.

★ The number planning further study represented 64 percent of test takers.

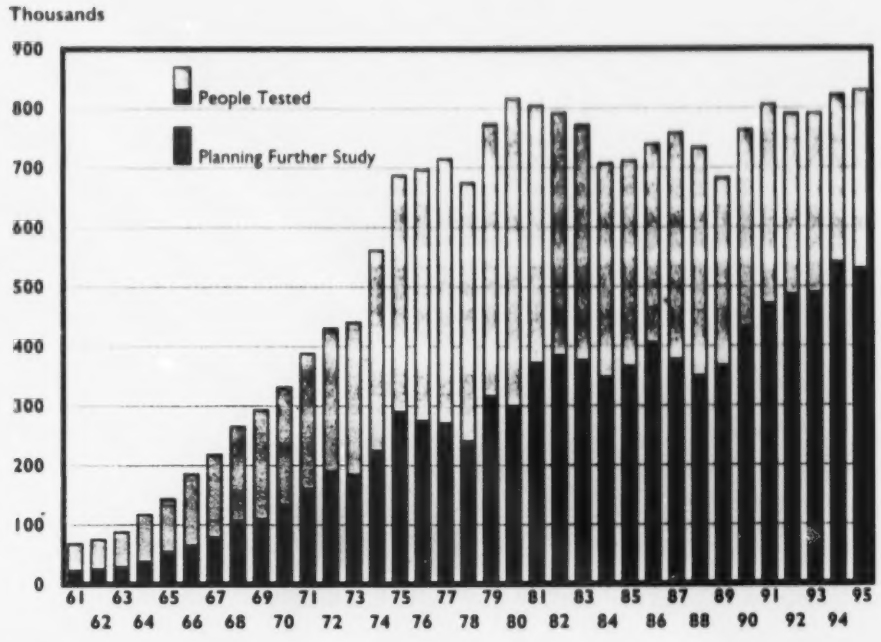

FIGURE 8

Number of GED Candidates Planning Further Study Compared With Total Tested, 1961–1995

Note: Number is estimated from percent of total.

Source: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

TABLE 9

Credentials Issued, 1985, 1991–1995; Percent Change, 1985–1995; and Cumulative Credentials Issued Since 1971

Jurisdiction	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Percent Change 85–95	Cum. 71–95
Alabama	7,154	8,022	7,609	7,946	8,477	8,070	12.8	230,915
Alaska	2,019	1,623	1,462	1,389	1,679	1,714	-15.1	51,547
Arizona	8,079	9,978	9,774	9,799	10,619	11,608	43.7	184,370
Arkansas	6,646	7,891	7,630	6,945	6,794	7,570	13.9	143,392
California	13,373	39,226	37,289	38,825	41,187[1]	39,268	193.6	361,845
Colorado	6,887	6,818	6,649	6,923	6,987	7,482	8.6	166,639
Connecticut	4,068	5,306	5,055	4,887	4,693	5,152	26.6	106,500
Delaware	812	821	1,351	1,103	1,042	784	-3.4	21,731
District of Columbia	861	734	768	840	1,025	794	-7.8	28,745
Florida	24,188	35,673	31,941	30,280	36,122	37,057	53.2	613,088
Georgia	12,500	15,527	16,111	17,894	21,200	21,166	69.3	309,068
Hawaii	1,505	1,361	1,383	1,376	1,389	1,313	-12.8	35,811
Idaho	1,045	983	1,037	1,031	787	824	-21.1	22,394
Illinois	19,287	12,607	13,956	14,657	17,798	16,842	-12.7	370,312
Indiana	7,571	12,520	12,124	11,882	11,439	12,044	59.1	182,389
Iowa	5,106	5,305	5,764	5,061	5,525	5,372	5.2	117,141
Kansas	5,711	5,328	6,163	5,952	6,193	5,899	3.3	159,253
Kentucky	9,537	12,613	11,661	11,671	10,545	10,959	14.9	270,183
Louisiana	10,177	7,305	7,402	7,959	8,292	8,371	-17.7	224,125
Maine	2,821	3,423	2,867	2,560	2,536	2,472	-12.4	63,545
Maryland	6,758	6,211	5,674	5,396	5,843	5,948	-12.0	165,335
Massachusetts	9,970	10,849	10,763	11,528	9,642	10,317	3.5	221,692
Michigan	11,137	14,111	13,408	15,396	13,612	13,277	19.2	301,609
Minnesota	6,000	6,151	6,653	6,156	6,270	6,329	5.5	142,309
Mississippi	7,051	6,053	6,412	6,562	6,594	7,121	1.0	158,640
Missouri	8,003	8,543	8,771	7,760	8,098	8,611	7.6	200,314
Montana	1,616	1,740	1,794	1,857	2,042	1,963	21.5	49,002
Nebraska	2,792	2,517	2,655	1,907	2,188	2,253	-19.3	56,437
Nevada	2,059	2,734	3,494	3,439	3,704	3,596	74.6	53,568
New Hampshire	1,704	2,276	2,036	2,046	1,997	1,912	12.2	44,084
New Jersey	10,307	8,430	8,944	9,888	9,438	9,204	-10.7	281,338
New Mexico	4,030	4,161	4,455	6,337	5,050	5,082	26.1	115,463
NewYork	41,236	32,668	28,950	38,120	36,789	39,266	-4.8	923,024
North Carolina	13,566	13,331	10,476	12,544	13,186	14,090	3.9	322,931
North Dakota	1,249	858	907	742	856	860	-31.1	24,323
Ohio	11,590	19,969	19,440	17,191	16,315	18,039	55.6	300,841
Oklahoma	6,251	6,293	7,119	6,664	6,882	6,965	11.4	144,055
Oregon	8,200	8,723	7,982	7,915	7,035	7,966	-2.9	170,218
Pennsylvania	17,668	20,378	20,312	17,556	17,941[1]	18,448	4.4	419,164
Rhode Island	2,215	2,654	2,473	2,852	1,827	2,507	13.2	61,370
SouthCarolina	4,859	6,060	5,770	5,374	5,062	5,421	11.6	108,293
SouthDakota	1,361	1,113	1,097	1,043	1,072	1,149	-15.6	33,456
Tennessee	9,374	11,759	11,697	11,380	11,767	12,430	32.6	234,948
Texas	39,479	39,944	44,866	47,628	59,888	57,794	46.4	1,016,100
Utah	852	801	844	981	869	3,065	259.7	18,123
Vermont	1,429	1,264	1,230	1,374	1,186	1,048	-26.7	29,334
Virginia	9,328	10,264	10,173	9,345	10,167	9,822	5.3	233,349
Washington	8,987	9,523	9,980	10,430	11,091	10,849	20.7	217,985
West Virginia	5,304	4,155	4,456	4,437	4,124	4,463	-15.9	119,746
Wisconsin	8,153	3,948	4,590	4,725	5,944	8,184	0.4	156,172
Wyoming	1,426	1,304	1,171	1,228	1,220	1,073	-24.8	30,574

1. This number has been revised since the report for that year.

Jurisdiction	1985	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Percent Change 85–95	Cum. 71–95
American Samoa	14	N/A	6	N/A	17	23	64.3	583
Panama Canal Area	5	5	3	N/A	1	1	-80.0	201
Guam	142	94	N/A	N/A	161	175	23.2	2,976
Micronesia	9	32	3	183	205	124	1277.8	1,133
Puerto Rico	13,466	8,947	7,859	6,880	6,299	9,046	-32.8	164,760
Virgin Islands	138	113	101	115	161	119	-13.8	3,110
US+Territories	**427,075**[1]	**471,040**	**464,562**	**475,959**	**498,872**[1]	**513,301**	**20.2**	**10,189,553**
Alberta	2,323	2,397	2,808	2,354	1,912	1,863	-19.8	33,047
British Columbia	2,984	3,258	3,727	3,591	3,213	2,855	-4.3	75,845
Manitoba	1,231	926	1,168	1,130[1]	837	681	-44.7	37,598
New Brunswick	1,095	1,274	1,244	1,217	1,016	983	-10.2	22,717
Newfoundland	467	677	755	743	470	319	-31.7	15,282
Northwest Terr.	118	144	104	123	97	42	-64.4	1,952
Nova Scotia	2,088	2,115	2,498	2,428	2,483	1,781	-14.7	42,502
Prince Edward Is.	153	164	208	171	123	133	-13.1	5,534
Saskatchewan	2,316	1,808	2,130	1,677	1,512	1,453	-37.3	48,166
Yukon Territory	72	51	48	81	52	52	-27.8	1,161
Canada	**12,847**	**12,814**	**14,690**	**13,515**[1]	**11,715**	**10,162**	**-20.9**	**283,804**
Program Total	**439,922**[1]	**483,854**	**479,252**	**489,474**[1]	**510,587**[1]	**523,463**	**19.0**	**10,473,357**

TABLE 9

Credentials Issued, 1985, 1991–1995; Percent Change, 1985–1995; and Cumulative Credentials Issued Since 1971

★ The number of adults earning GED credentials has increased by 19 percent during the past decade.

★ More than ten million adults (10,473,357) have earned GED credentials in the last 25 years.

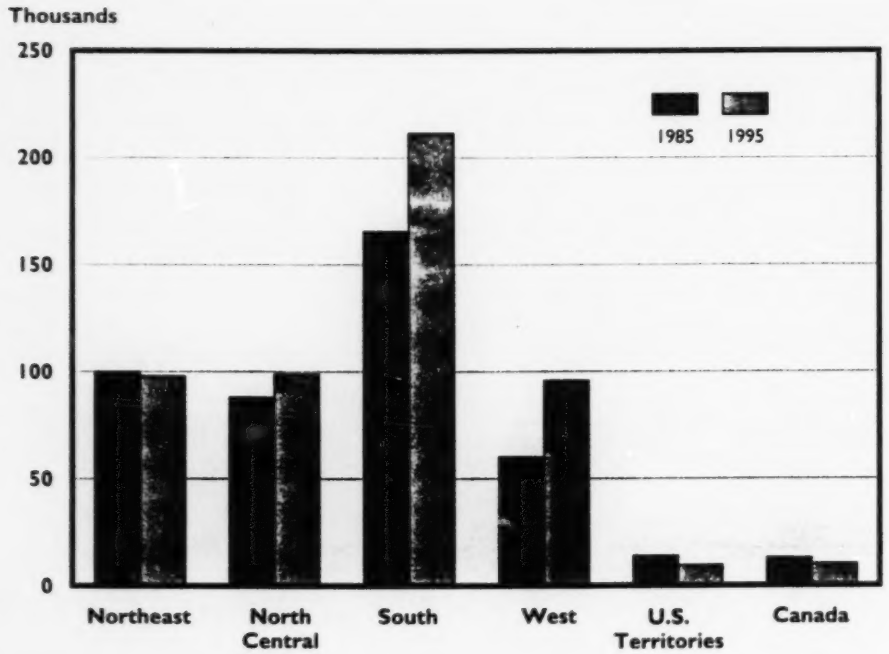

FIGURE 9

Changes in a Decade: Number of Credentials Issued in 1985 and in 1995, by Region

Source: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

TABLE 10

Population of Adults Without High School Diplomas, GED Participation Rate, and GED Credentialing Rate, by Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Population of Adults Without Diplomas[1]	Number Completing Battery	Participation Rate (in percents)[2]	Number of Credentials Issued	Credentialing Rate (in percents)[3]
Alabama	936,269	13,331	1.4	8,070	0.9
Alaska	51,195	2,744	5.4	1,714	3.3
Arizona	579,369	14,554	2.5	11,608	2.0
Arkansas	549,931	9,112	1.7	7,570	1.4
California	5,327,621	48,339	0.9	39,268	0.7
Colorado	375,970	7,364	2.0	7,482	2.0
Connecticut	503,961	7,212	1.4	5,152	1.0
Delaware	107,443	1,113	1.0	784	0.7
District of Columbia	125,948	1,578	1.3	794	0.6
Florida	2,541,872	48,327	1.9	37,057	1.5
Georgia	1,329,996	27,359	2.1	21,166	1.6
Hawaii	152,820	1,972	1.3	1,313	0.9
Idaho	138,389	3,207	2.3	824	0.6
Illinois	1,937,684	26,070	1.3	16,842	0.9
Indiana	951,428	15,256	1.6	12,044	1.3
Iowa	380,196	5,422	1.4	5,372	1.4
Kansas	325,477	7,016	2.2	5,899	1.8
Kentucky	909,162	16,825	1.9	10,959	1.2
Louisiana	905,263	10,202	1.1	8,371	0.9
Maine	184,979	2,846	1.5	2,472	1.3
Maryland	754,722	11,297	1.5	5,948	0.8
Massachusetts	882,624	12,510	1.4	10,317	1.2
Michigan	1,515,421	17,612	1.2	13,277	0.9
Minnesota	529,532	7,794	1.5	6,329	1.2
Mississippi	610,713	11,566	1.9	7,121	1.2
Missouri	944,893	11,690	1.2	8,611	0.9
Montana	105,698	2,516	2.4	1,963	1.9
Nebraska	196,144	2,756	1.4	2,253	1.1
Nevada	195,739	4,495	2.3	3,596	1.8
New Hampshire	144,234	2,260	1.6	1,912	1.3
New Jersey	1,324,806	15,262	1.2	9,204	0.7
New Mexico	260,091	7,431	2.9	5,082	2.0
New York	3,301,373	65,932	2.0	39,266	1.2
North Carolina	1,416,966	16,764	1.2	14,090	1.0
North Dakota	97,028	869	0.9	860	0.9
Ohio	1,851,680	22,826	1.2	18,039	1.0
Oklahoma	560,140	9,400	1.7	6,965	1.2
Oregon	393,844	8,910	2.3	7,966	2.0
Pennsylvania	2,160,811	25,369	1.2	18,448	0.9
Rhode Island	203,614	3,037	1.5	2,507	1.2
South Carolina	763,897	7,986	1.0	5,421	0.7
South Dakota	106,575	1,351	1.3	1,149	1.1
Tennessee	1,144,588	18,812	1.6	12,430	1.1
Texas	3,299,572	73,821	2.2	57,794	1.8
Utah	160,799	4,656	2.9	3,065	1.9
Vermont	76,341	1,537	2.0	1,048	1.4
Virginia	1,099,302	15,183	1.4	9,822	0.9
Washington	583,563	12,332	2.1	10,849	1.9
West Virginia	432,738	6,471	1.5	4,463	1.0
Wisconsin	721,374	8,131	1.1	8,184	1.1
Wyoming	51,995	1,213	2.3	1,073	2.1

1. Population totals for the U.S. and its territories are based on 1990 U.S. Census data for persons ages 16 and older, out of school, without high school diplomas (unpublished document tabulated for the U.S. Department of Education by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1993). The numbers are estimates from a 20 percent sample of the U.S. population and are derived from the Summary Tape File 3 (STF3), 1990 Census of Population and Housing. Population totals for Canadian jurisdictions are based on 1991 Canadian Census data for persons ages 15 and older, out of school, without secondary level credentials or further training (Statistics Canada, 1991 Canada Census; Cat. No. 93-328, Table 5).
2. Participation rate is the number of persons completing the GED battery divided by the population of out-of-school adults without secondary level (high school) credentials.
3. Credentialing rate is the number of persons issued GED credentials divided by the population of out-of-school adults without secondary level (high school) credentials.
4. N/A=Not Available.
5. Population of adults without diplomas reported for Micronesia includes persons in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and the Republic of Palau. Census data were not available for the Republic of the Marshall Islands or for the Federated States of Micronesia.

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Jurisdiction	Population of Adults Without Diplomas[1]	Number Completing Battery	Participation Rate (in percents)[2]	Number of Credentials Issued	Credentialing Rate (in percents)[3]
American Samoa	11,364	31	0.3	23	0.2
Panama Canal Area	N/A[4]	1	N/A	1	N/A
Guam	21,688	248	1.1	175	0.8
Micronesia[5]	14,975	250	1.7	124	0.8
Puerto Rico	1,241,864	15,304	1.2	9,046	0.7
Virgin Islands	27,962	191	0.7	119	0.4
US+Territories	**45,523,643**	**697,663**	**1.5**	**513,301**	**1.1**
Alberta	573,165	2,621	0.5	1,863	0.3
British Columbia	745,970	4,058	0.5	2,855	0.4
Manitoba	323,970	1,197	0.4	681	0.2
New Brunswick	218,190	1,539	0.7	983	0.5
Newfoundland	182,075	502	0.3	319	0.2
Northwest Terr.	14,520	61	0.4	42	0.3
Nova Scotia	256,545	3,188	1.2	1,781	0.7
Prince Edward Is.	36,590	188	0.5	133	0.4
Saskatchewan	289,740	2,166	0.7	1,453	0.5
Yukon Territory	4,595	81	1.8	52	1.1
Canada	**2,645,360**	**15,709**	**0.6**	**10,162**	**0.4**
Program Total	**48,169,003**	**723,899**	**1.5**	**523,463**	**1.1**

TABLE 10

Population of Adults Without High School Diplomas, GED Participation Rate, and GED Credentialing Rate, by Jurisdiction

- ★ In 1990, more than 45 million adults in the U.S. and Territories lacked a high school diploma.
- ★ Only one percent of adults without diplomas in the U.S. and Territories earned GED credentials in 1995.
- ★ Only in Alaska did the number of persons completing GED batteries represent as much as 5 percent of the adult population without diplomas. In 1995, three other jurisdictions reached participation levels of at least 2.5 percent: New Mexico (2.9 percent), Utah (2.9 percent), and Arizona (2.5 percent).

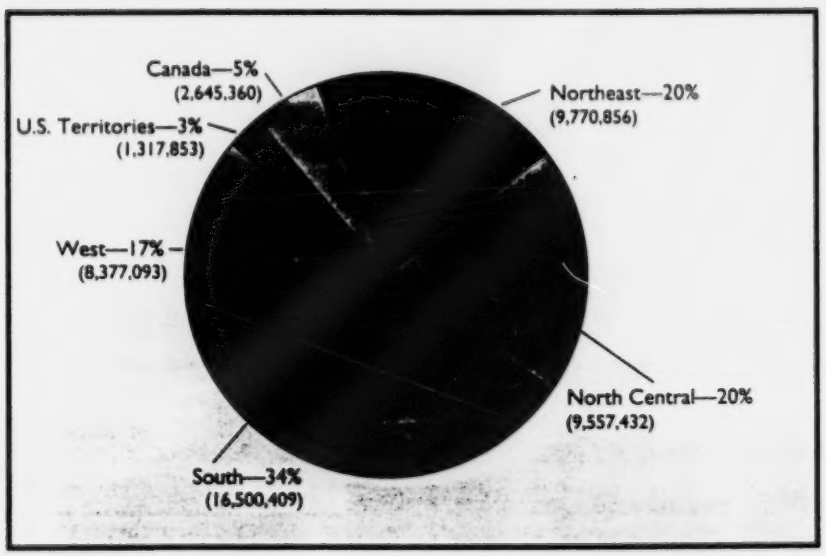


FIGURE 10

Percent (and Number) of Out-of-School Adults Without High School Diplomas, by Region

Source: U.S. Census, 1990; and Canada Census, 1991

TABLE 11

Trends in GED Testing, 1949–1995

★ It is estimated that more than 12 million persons have earned credentials since 1949.

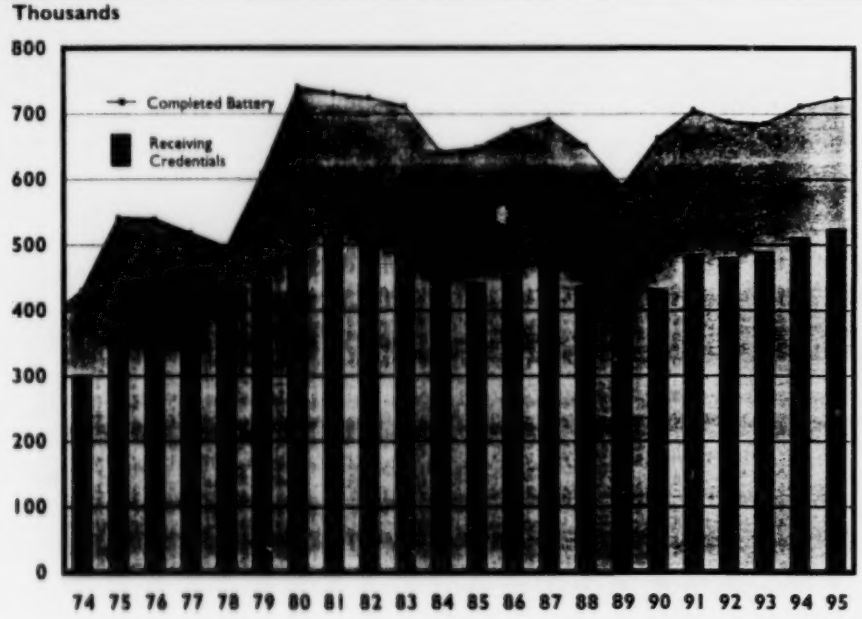
★ The number of persons completing the GED Tests in 1995 (723,899) is the greatest since 1982.

Year	Number of Official GED Test Centers	Number of People Completing Battery	Percentage Meeting Score Requirements	Average Age	Average Years of Schooling	Percent Planning Further Study	Number of Credentials Issued
1949–1965	658[1]	N/A[2]	75.7[3]	28.6[4]	10.0[4]	34.6[4]	771,285[5]
1966	1,031	N/A	71.7	29.3	9.8	35.0	133,203[6]
1967	1,194	N/A	70.0	29.5	9.7	36.0	152,870[6]
1968	1,336	N/A	69.4	29.5	9.7	39.9	184,256[6]
1969	1,566	N/A	71.7	29.4	9.7	37.3	210,404[6]
1970	1,711	N/A	70.8	29.1	9.7	40.1	234,726[6]
1971	1,858	N/A	68.7	28.0	9.8	41.2	231,558
1972	1,997	N/A	67.4	27.4	9.8	44.3	248,790
1973	2,135	N/A	68.2	25.1	9.8	42.0	256,905
1974	2,421	430,253	68.9	27.2	10.7	40.0	300,674
1975	2,462	541,914	70.2	25.1	10.0	42.1	351,327
1976	2,549	539,729	67.8	25.4	10.0	39.4	346,490
1977	2,704	517,847	69.7	25.0	10.0	37.8	342,828
1978	2,708	495,728	N/A	25.9	9.9	35.6	392,511
1979	2,799	608,229	68.4	25.3	10.0	40.8	445,426
1980	2,753	741,601	70.8	25.1	10.0	36.6	500,203
1981	2,900	732,229	72.1	25.1	9.9	46.1	513,549
1982	3,046	724,971	73.9	25.1	9.9	48.4	509,155
1983	3,009	711,946	73.1	25.4	9.8	48.6	490,329
1984	3,395	641,697	73.0	25.8	9.8	49.1	450,331
1985	3,371	647,496	72.4	25.8	9.8	51.3	439,922[5]
1986	3,243	674,430	72.6	26.5	9.9	54.8	451,294
1987	3,314	690,509	74.1	26.7	9.9	49.7	472,007
1988	3,450	651,247	72.3	26.7	9.9	47.5	435,318
1989	3,468	589,002	68.4	26.2	10.0	53.6	376,879
1990	3,316	662,789	69.9	26.5	9.9	56.5	431,231
1991	3,445	706,182	71.5	26.4	9.9	58.6[7]	483,854
1992	3,401	688,582	71.4	26.6	9.9	61.4	479,252
1993	3,250	685,304[7]	71.4	26.0	9.9	61.7[7]	489,474[7]
1994	3,300	712,421[7]	73.0[7]	25.6	9.9	65.6[7]	510,587[7]
1995	3,255	723,899	72.0	25.3	9.9	63.7	523,463

1. Average number of centers for 17-year period.
2. N/A=Not Available.
3. Average percentage for years 1954–1965.
4. Average for years 1958–1965.
5. Total number of credentials issued in years 1949-1965. The number in each year is estimated by multiplying the total number tested by the percentage of people who met state score requirements in that year.
6. The number of credentials issued is estimated by multiplying the total number tested by the percentage of people who met state score requirements in that year.
7. This number has been revised since the report for that year.

FIGURE 11

Number of GED Candidates Receiving Credentials Compared With Total Number Completing the Test Battery, 1974–1995



Source: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

TABLE 12

GED Passing Score Requirements[1]: Percent of High School Graduates Meeting GED Standard and Jurisdictions Requiring GED Standard

Minimum GED Score Standard[2]	Percent of H.S. Graduates Meeting Standard[3]	Jurisdictions Requiring GED Standard
U.S. + Territories		
Minimum 40 or Mean 45	75	Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, Texas, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands
Minimum 40 or Mean 50	71	New Mexico
Minimum 35 and Mean 45	70	Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming, Guam, Kwajalein, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands
Minimum 40	70	American Samoa
Minimum 40 and Mean 45	66	Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Panama Canal Area, Republic of Palau
Minimum 40 and Mean 46	64	Wisconsin
42 on Test 1, 40 on Tests 2–4, 45 on Test 5, and Mean 45		New Jersey
Canada		
Minimum 40 and Mean 45	70	Newfoundland
Minimum 45	66	Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick (English and French), Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Yukon Territory

1. Jurisdictional requirements are described in the GED Examiner's Manual, Sections 3.8.3 and 3.8.5.
2. Each state, province, or territory that contracts to use the GED Tests establishes its own minimum score requirements. However, the Commission on Educational Credit and Credentials requires that such score requirements be set at a standard *no lower* than that which would result from requiring: a minimum standard score of 40 on each test in the battery *or* an average standard score of at least 45 on all tests in the battery. In the United States, this minimum standard of "Minimum 40 or Mean 45" was met by an estimated 75 percent of the 1987 high school norm group.
3. U.S. percentages are based on data from a national sample of graduating high school seniors who took all five GED Tests in the spring of 1987. The percentages reported from Canada are estimates based on the performance of Canadian seniors who took individual GED Tests during the spring of 1987 or the spring of 1988. These percentages were estimated using a conditional probability model.

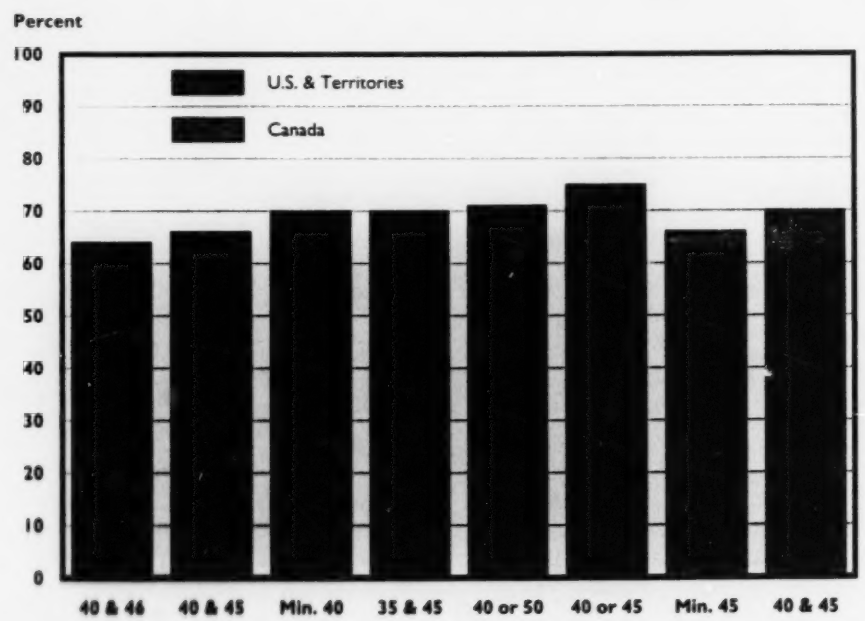


FIGURE 12

Percent of High School Graduates Meeting GED Passing Score Requirements, in U.S. and Territories and in Canada

Note: Requirements are expressed as Minimum and/or Mean scores. Candidates must score the minimum on each test and/or achieve the mean average for the entire battery.

Source: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

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TABLE 13

Policies[1] for Issuing High School Equivalency Credentials Based on GED Tests, by Jurisdiction

U.S. Jurisdictions	Minimum Scores[2]	Residency Requirements	Testing Fee Per Battery	Minimum Age For Testing	Minimum Age For Credential
Alabama	35 and 45	30 days	$25	18	18
Alaska	35 and 45	resident	$25 max.	18	18
Arizona	35 and 45	none	$25 max.	18	18
Arkansas	40 and 45	resident	none	16	16
California	40 and 45	resident	varies	18	18
Colorado	40 and 45	resident	$25–$40	17	17
Connecticut	35 and 45	resident	over 20, $13[3]	17	17
Delaware	40 and 45	resident	$25	18	18
District of Columbia	40 and 45	resident	$20	18	18
Florida	40 and 45	resident	$25	18	18
Georgia	35 and 45	none	$35	18	18
Hawaii	35 and 45	resident	$20	17	17
Idaho	40 and 45	resident	varies	18	18
Illinois	35 and 45	30 days	$15	18	18
Indiana	35 and 45	30 days	$25 max.	17	17
Iowa	35 and 45	none	$20	17	17
Kansas	35 and 45	resident	$30	16	16
Kentucky	40 and 45	resident	$25	16	16
Louisiana	40 or 45	resident	$20 max.	17	17
Maine	35 and 45	none	none	18	18
Maryland	40 and 45	90 days	$18	16	16
Massachusetts	35 and 45	resident	$40	19	19
Michigan	35 and 45	30 days	varies	16	18
Minnesota	35 and 45	resident	$40 max.	19	19
Mississippi	40 or 45	30 days	$20	17	17
Missouri	40 and 45	resident	$20	16	16
Montana	35 and 45	resident	$18	17	17
Nebraska	40 or 45	30 days	$20-$30	16	18
Nevada	35 and 45	none	$25	17	17
New Hampshire	35 and 45	resident	$40	18	18
New Jersey	see requirement[4]	none	$25	16	16
New Mexico	40 or 50	resident	varies	18	18
New York	40 and 45	30 days	none	19	19
North Carolina	35 and 45	resident	$7.50	16	16
North Dakota	40 and 45	none	varies	18	18
Ohio	35 and 45	resident	$42	19	19
Oklahoma	40 and 45	resident	varies	16	16
Oregon	40 and 45	resident	varies	18	18
Pennsylvania	35 and 45	resident	varies	18	18
Rhode Island	35 and 45	resident	$15	16	16
South Carolina	35 and 45	resident	varies	17	17
South Dakota	40 and 45	resident	$20 max.	17	18
Tennessee	35 and 45	resident	$20–$25	18	18
Texas	40 or 45	resident	varies	18	18
Utah	40 and 45	resident	$28 and up	17	17
Vermont	35 and 45	none	$25	16	16
Virginia	35 and 45	resident	$25	18	18
Washington	40 and 45	resident	$25	19	19
West Virginia	40 and 45	30 days	varies	18	18
Wisconsin	40 and 46	10 days	varies	18	18
Wyoming	35 and 45	resident	varies	17	18

1. See jurisdictional requirements in GED Examiner's Manual for exceptions, limitations, and additional fees.
2. Minimum scores of 35 and 45 mean that a person must score at least 35 on each test and achieve an average of 45 on the entire battery.
3. Otherwise, free
4. N.J. = 42 on Test 1, 40 on Tests 2–4 and 45 on Test 5, and a total score of 225.

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TABLE 13

Policies[1] for Issuing High School Equivalency Credentials Based on GED Tests, by Jurisdiction

U.S. Jurisdictions	Minimum Scores[2]	Residency Requirements	Testing Fee Per Battery	Minimum Age For Testing	Minimum Age For Credential
US+Territories					
American Samoa	40 each test	resident	$20	17	17
Panama Canal Area	40 and 45	resident	$38	17	17
Guam	35 and 45	resident	$10	18	18
Kwajalein Island	35 and 45	resident	$27.50	18	18
Northern Mariana Is.	40 or 45	45 days	$25	16	18
Marshall Islands	40 or 45	30 days	$7.50	17	17
Micronesia	40 or 45	resident	$7.50	17	17
Republic of Palau	40 and 45	none	$10	16	16
Puerto Rico	35 and 45	resident	none	18	18
Virgin Islands	35 and 45	90 days	$20	17	18
Canada					
Alberta	45 each test	none	$50	18	18
British Columbia	45 each test	resident	$40	19	19
Manitoba	45 each test	none	$45	19	19
New Brunswick	45 each test	none	$10	19	19
Newfoundland	40 and 45	resident	none	19	19
Northwest Terr.	45 each test	6 months	$20	18	18
Nova Scotia	45 each test	none	$20	19	19
Ontario	45 each test	resident	$45	19	19
Prince Edward Is.	45 each test	resident	$20	17	19
Saskatchewan	45 each test	resident	$25	17	19
Yukon Territory	45 each test	resident	$25	19	19

★ In general, jurisdictions in Canada have higher minimum age policies for issuing credentials than jurisdictions in the U.S. and Territories.

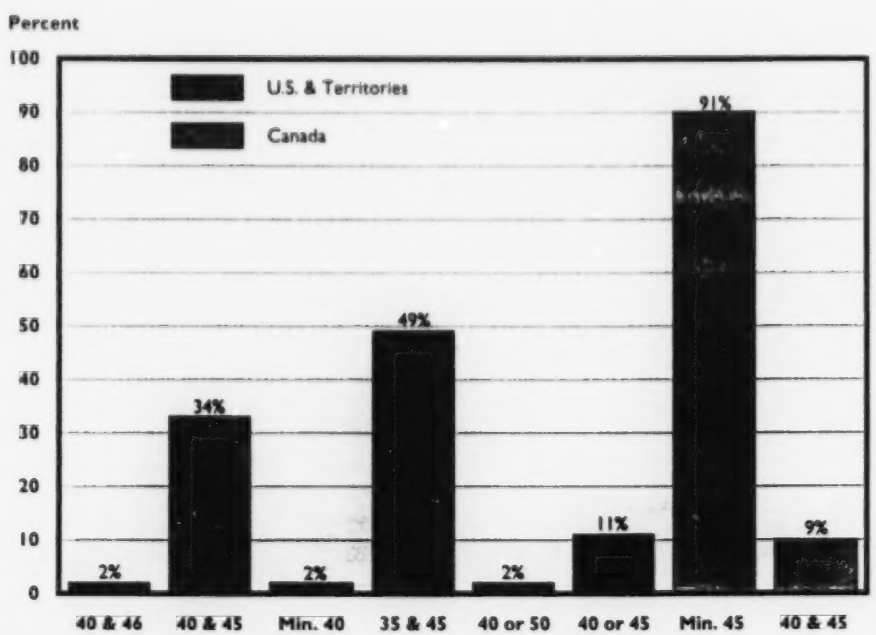


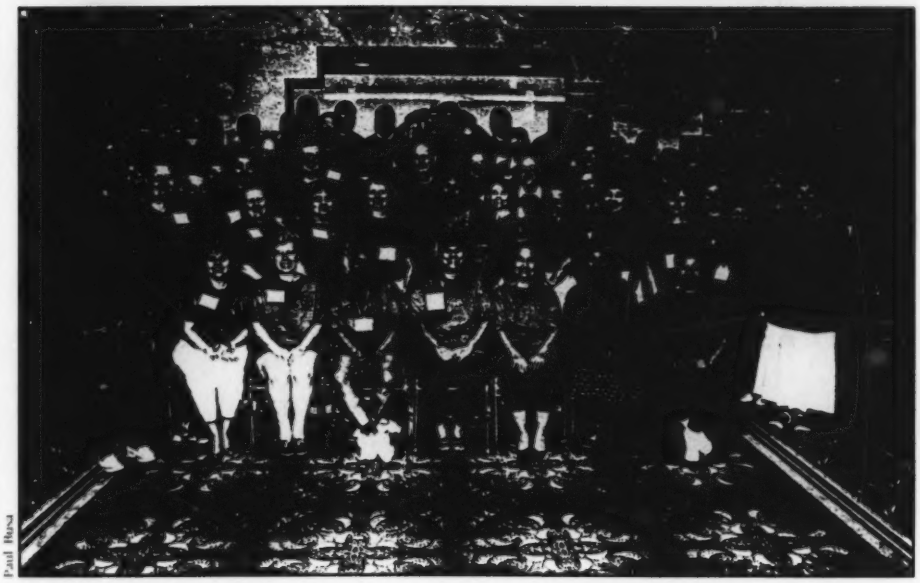
FIGURE 13

Percent of Jurisdictions By Minimum GED Score Requirements, in U.S. and Territories and in Canada

Note: Requirements are expressed as Minimum and/or Mean scores. Candidates must score the minimum on each test and/or achieve the mean average for the entire battery. New Jersey and American Samoa are not included. New Jersey requires a minimum of 42 on Test 1, 40 on Tests 2-4, 45 on Test 5, and a total score of 225. American Samoa requires a minimum of 40 on each test.

Source: GED Testing Service, American Council on Education

The GED Administrators



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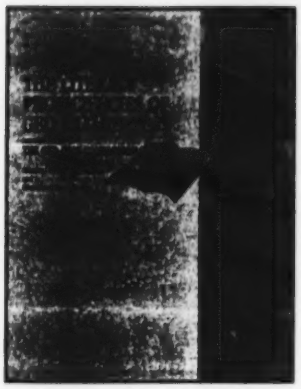

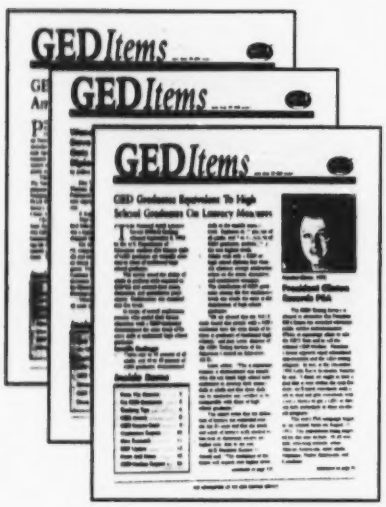

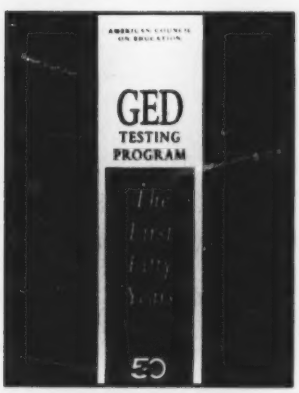

General Publications

Who Took the GED? GED 1995 Statistical Report. Annual statistics about who took the GED Tests during the calendar year 1995. Contains testing and high school credentialing information from participating jurisdictions in the United States, U.S. Territories, and Canada, as well as overseas and in the military. **(Order #25-0795; $20.00)**

The GED Annual Statistical Reports. Back issues of the yearly GED statistical reports for 1958–1994. **(Order #25-0758-#25-0794; $15.00 per back issue)**

Information Bulletin on the Tests of General Educational Development. A 16-page booklet with information about the GED Tests, including sample test questions and where to call for information about testing locally. **(Order #25-0605; Free)**

GED Test Accommodations for Candidates with Specific Learning Disabilities. **(Order #25-1006; $1.00)**

GED Items. The bimonthly newsletter of the GED Testing Service. **(Order #25-0401; Free)**

Examiner's Manual for the Tests of General Educational Development. Policies and procedures of the GED Testing Program. (1993) **(Order #25-1001; $15.00)**

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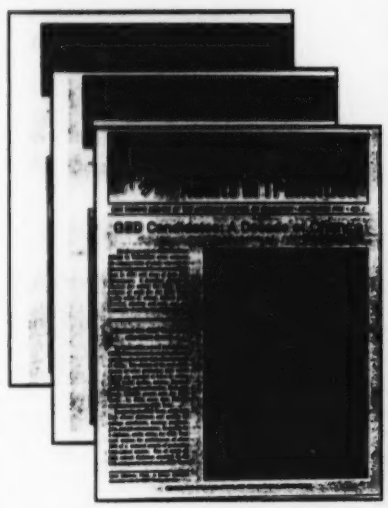

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